JOH. AMOS COMENII ORBIS SENSUALIUM PICTUS, HOC EST, OMNIUM...

Johann Amos Comenius

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ORBIS SENSUALIUM PICTUS

JOHANN A COMENIUS'S

VISIBLE WORLD

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JOH. AMOS COMENII

Orbis Sensualium Pictus :

HOC EST

Omnium Principalium in Mundo Rerum, & in Vita Actionum,

PICTURA & NOMENCLATURA.

JOH. AMOS COMENIUS's

VISIBLE WORLD:

OR,

A Nomenclature, and Pictures,

OF ALL THE

CHIEF THINGS that are in the WORLD,

AND OF

MEN'S EMPLOYMENTS therein;

In above 150 CUTS.

Written by the AUTHOR in LATIN and HIGH DUTCH, being one of his last ESSAYS; and the most suitable to Children's Capacities of any he hath hitherto made.

TRANSLATED into ENGLISH

BY

CHARLES HOOLE, M. A.

For the Use of Young Latin Scholars.

The TWELFTH EDITION, Corrected and Enlarged.

And the ENGLISH made to answer Word for Word to the LATIN.

Nihil est in intellectu, quod non prius fuit in sensu. ARIST.

LONDON:
Printed for S. LEACROFT, at the Globe, Charing-Cross.

MDCCLXXVII.

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Gen. ii. 19, 20.

The Lord God brought unto *Adam* every Beaſt of the Field, and every Fowl of the Air, to ſee what he would call them. And *Adam* gave Names to all Cattle, and to the Fowl of the Air, and to every Beaſt of the Field.

Gen. ii. 19, 20.

Adduxit Dominus Deus ad Adam *cuncta Animantia Terræ, & univerſa Volatilia Cæli, ut videret quomodo vocaret illa. Appellavitque* Adam *Nominibus ſuis cuncta Animantia, & univerſa Volatilia Cæli, & omnes Beſtias Agri.*

J. A. Comenii Opera Didactica, par. 1. p. 6, Amſt. 1657, fol.

Didacticæ noſtræ prora & puppis eſto: Inveſtigare, & invenire modum, quo Docentes minus doceant, Diſcentes vero plus diſcant: Scholæ minus habeant ſtrepitus, nauſeæ, vani laboris; plus autem otii, deliciarum, ſolidique profectus: Reſpublica Chriſtiana minus tenebrarum, confuſionis diſſidiorum; plus lucis, ordinis, pacis et tranquillitatis.

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Spec Chil
500023803, Spec
Jamie Brown
11-11-2004

To the Editor of the Twelfth Edition of COMENIUS's *Orbis Pictus*.

SIR,

HAVING heard it lamented by a learned Gentleman in a public Company, that the *Orbis Pictus* of *Comenius* is now fallen totally into disuse as a School-book, though no other comparable to it has been substituted in its place; I was desirous to see it, and, by your assistance, succeeded in my enquiry.

After a careful Examination of it, I think it by far the best book extant, for the purpose of introducing boys to the knowledge of *Things* as well as of *Latin Terms*, and furnishing their minds with a Stock of useful *Ideas*; in which, after many years labour, it is no uncommon thing to find them miserably deficient. Their attention being generally confined to the Latin Writers called *Classical*, whose works are the productions of genius and imagination, and built upon the false bottom of the Pagan Theology; their heads are filled with visionary Objects, which leave them ignorant of common Life, common Reason, common Science, and common Christianity.

It may be said, that the *Orbis Pictus* is but a *Vocabulary* in another form. But if this is the *best form*, the worth of the Book will not be lessened by such a comparison. *Comenius* has greatly the advantage from the addition of his Figures, mean as they are; according to that well-known observation of the Critic,

Segnius irritant animos demissa per aurem,
Quam quæ sunt oculis subjecta fidelibus——.

The Figures give a substance to the Sounds, and are an excellent help to the memory; while the Chapters, formed into regular discourses, are explanatory and instructive, communicating, together with the *Latin Terms*, some knowledge of the Sciences to which they belong. And I cannot but wonder to see how many Elements of Learning the ingenious Author has brought together in so small a compass. Upon the whole, this work of *Comenius* is as far preferable to a common *Nomenclature*, as an habitable building to an heap of loose stones in a quarry, or a burning candle to a dead mixture of grease and cotton.

The

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TO THE EDITOR.

The principal ſubjects of the Chriſtian Faith have found their place amongſt the reſt: ſo that the Boy who has learned this Book, need not aſk his School-fellow (as one did of late to my knowledge) which is the higher, *Jupiter* or *God Almighty?* The moſt common Nomenclature now in uſe, makes no mention of the name of GOD in the ſingular number; while it teaches very particularly the names of *Pan* and *Priapus*, *Venus*, *Mars*, *Bacchus*, and all the monſters of Gentiliſm: as if Latin and Latiniſts were connected with no Religion but the Religion of Idols. It muſt be owing to this prejudice, ſo early infuſed, that many Scholars grow up with an habitual indifference toward Revelation: and when the Mind, thus deſtitute of Truth, is at length aſſaulted by the allurements of Vice, what at firſt was no more than ignorance and indifference, degenerates into averſion; and they turn out poſitive Infidels and Libertines. As this evil is in a progreſſive ſtate, it is time to look with eyes of impartiality (I may ſay, ſeverity) into the errors of Modern Education, and to give ſomething of a Chriſtian turn to the Education of Chriſtian Children; that we may ſtop that torrent of heathen principles and looſe opinions, which hath been pouring in upon us of late years, to overthrow this Church and Kingdom.

I have taken the liberty to inſert a Chapter under the Title of *Botany*, a ſtudy much in vogue; with another on the *Deluge:* and as the work was compoſed before our *Harvey* had demonſtrated the Circulation of the Blood, I have made the neceſſary alteration in that part, and corrected many errors of the laſt Edition. I wiſh I had ſufficient influence to recommend it generally for the uſe of Schools, to be learned next in order after the Latin Grammar and Syntax; being well aſſured it will lead to a *copia verborum* by the ſhorteſt, ſureſt, and pleaſanteſt road; and that it will alſo ſerve to prevent in ſome degree that Pagan ignorance, to which many Boys are unfortunately left, while they are acquiring Latin in their tender years, with very contracted views, and by very inſufficient methods.

PLUCKLEY,

W. JONES.

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An Advertiſement concerning the 11th Edition.

AS there are ſome conſiderable Alterations in the preſent Edition of this Book, from the former, it may be expected an Account ſhould be given of the Reaſons for them. 'Tis certain, from the Author's Words, that when it was firſt publiſhed, which was in Latin and Hungary, or in Latin and High-Dutch; every where one word anſwer'd to another over againſt it: This might have been obſerv'd in our Engliſh Tranſlation, which would have fully anſwered the deſign of COMENIUS, and have made the Book much more uſeful: But Mr. *Hoole*, (whether out of too much ſcrupulouſneſs to diſturb the Words in ſome places from the Order they were in, or not ſufficiently conſidering the Inconveniences of having the Latin and Engliſh ſo far aſunder) has made them ſo much diſagree, that a Boy has ſometimes to ſeek ſeven or eight lines off for the correſponding Word; which is no ſmall trouble to Young Learners, who are at firſt equally unacquainted with all Words, in a Language they are Strangers to, except it be ſuch as have Figures of Reference, or are very like in ſound; and thus may perhaps, innocently enough, join an Adverb in one Tongue to a Noun in the other; whence may appear the Neceſſity of the Tranſlation's being exactly literal, and the two Languages fairly anſwering one another, Line for Line.

If it be objected, ſuch a thing could not be done (conſidering the difference of the Idioms) without tranſplacing Words here and there, and putting them into an order which may not perhaps be exactly claſſical; it ought to be obſerved, this is deſigned for Boys chiefly, or thoſe who are juſt entering upon the Latin Tongue, to whom every thing ought to be made as plain and familiar as poſſible, who are not, at their firſt beginning, to be taught the elegant placing of Latin, nor from ſuch ſhort Sentences as theſe, but from Diſcourſes where the Periods have a fuller Cloſe. Beſides, this way has been already taken (according to the Advice of very good Judges) in ſome other School-Books of Mr. *Hoole*'s tranſlating, and found to ſucceed abundantly well.

Such condeſcenſions as theſe, to the capacities of young Learners, are certainly very reaſonable, and would be moſt agreeable to the Intentions of the ingenious and worthy Author, and his Deſign to ſuit whatever he taught, to their manner of apprehending it. Whoſe Excellency in the Art of Education made him ſo famous all over Europe, as to be ſolicited by ſeveral States and Princes to go and reform the Method of their Schools: and whoſe Works carried that Eſteem, that in his own Life-time, ſome part of them were not only tranſlated into twelve of the uſual Languages of Europe, but alſo into the *Arabic*, *Turkiſh*, *Perſian*, and *Mogolic* (the common Tongue of all that part of the *Eaſt Indies*) and ſince his death, into the *Hebrew*, and ſome others. Nor did they want their due Encouragement here in *England*, ſome years ago; till by an indiſcreet uſe of them, and want of a thorough acquaintance with his Method, or unwillingneſs to part from their old road, they began to be almoſt quite left off: Yet it were heartily to be wiſh'd, ſome Perſons of Judgment and Intereſt, whoſe Example might have an influence upon others, and bring them into Reputation again, would revive the COMENIAN METHOD, which is no other, than to make

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our Scholars learn with Delight and chearfulneſs, and to convey a ſolid and uſeful Knowledge of Things, with that of Languages, in an eaſy, natural and familiar way. His *Didactic Works* (as they are now collected into one Volume) for a ſpeedy attaining the Knowledge of Things and Words, join'd with the Diſcourſes of Mr. *Locke* * and two or three more of our own Nation, for forming the Mind, and ſettling good Habits, may doubtleſs be look'd upon to contain the moſt reaſonable, orderly, and complete Syſtem of the Art of Education, that can be met with.

Yet, alas! how few are there, who follow the way they have pointed out? though every one who ſeriouſly conſiders it, muſt be convinc'd of the Advantage; and the generality of Schools go on in the ſame old dull road, wherein a great part of Children's time is loſt in a tireſome heaping up a Pack of dry and unprofitable or pernicious Notions (for ſurely little better can be ſaid of a great part of that Heatheniſh ſtuff they are tormented with; like the feeding them with hard Nuts, which, when they have almoſt broke their teeth with cracking, they find either deaf, or to contain but very rotten and unwholſome Kernels) whilſt Things really perfective of the Underſtanding, and uſeful in every ſtate of Life, are left unregarded, to the Reproach of our Nation, where all other Arts are improved and flouriſh well, only this of Education of Youth is at a ſtand; as if that, the good or ill management of which is of the utmoſt conſequence to all, were a thing not worth any Endeavours to improve it, or was already ſo perfect and well executed that it needed none, when many of the greateſt Wiſdom and Judgment in ſeveral Nations, have, with a juſt Indignation, endeavoured to expoſe it, and to eſtabliſh a more eaſy and uſeful way in its room.

It is not eaſy to ſay little on ſo important a Subject, but thus much may ſuffice for the preſent purpoſe. The Book has merit enough to recommend itſelf to thoſe who know how to make a right uſe of it. It was reckoned one of the Author's beſt performances; and beſides the many Impreſſions and Tranſlations it has had in parts beyond ſea, has been ſeveral times reprinted here. It was endeavour'd no needleſs Alterations ſhould be admitted in this Edition, and as little of any as could conſiſt with the deſign of making it plain and uſeful; to ſhun the offence it might give to ſome; and only the Roman and Italic Character alternately made uſe of, where tranſplacing of Words could be avoided.

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* Mr. Locke's Eſſay upon Education.
Dr. Talbot's Chriſtian School-maſter.
Dr. Ob. Walker of Education.
Mr. Monro's Eſſay on Education.
-----His juſt Meaſures of the pious Inſtitution of Youth, &c.

London,
July 12, 1727. J. H.

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The Author's PREFACE *to the* Reader.

Inſtruction is the means to expel Rudeneſs, with which young wits ought to be well furniſhed in Schools: But ſo, as that the teaching be, 1. *True*, 2. *Full*, 3. *Clear*, and 4. *Solid*.

1. It will be *true*, if nothing be taught but ſuch as is beneficial to one's life; leſt there be a cauſe of complaining afterwards. We know not neceſſary things, becauſe we have not learned things neceſſary.

2. It will be *full*, if the mind be poliſhed for wiſdom, the tongue for eloquence, and the hands for a neat way of living. This will be that *grace* of one's life, *to be wiſe*, *to act*, *to ſpeak*.

3. 4. It will be *clear*, and by that, firm and *ſolid*, if whatever is taught and learned, be not obſcure, or confuſed, but apparent, diſtinct, and articulate, as the fingers on the hands.

The ground of this buſineſs is, that *ſenſual objects may be rightly preſented to the ſenſes*, for fear they may not be received. I ſay, and ſay it again aloud, that this laſt is the foundation of all the reſt: becauſe *we can neither act nor ſpeak wiſely, unleſs we firſt rightly underſtand all the things which are to be done, and whereof we are to ſpeak. Now there is nothing in the underſtanding, which was not before in the ſenſe. And therefore to exerciſe the ſenſes well about the right perceiving the differences of things, will be to lay the grounds for all wiſdom, and all wiſe diſcourſe, and all diſcreet actions in one's courſe of life.* Which, becauſe it is commonly neglected in ſchools, and the things which are to be learned are offered to ſcholars, without being underſtood or being rightly preſented to the ſenſes, it cometh to paſs, that the work of teaching and learning goeth heavily onward, and affordeth little benefit.

See here then a new help for ſchools, *A Picture and Nomenclature of all the chief things in the world, and of men's actions in their way of living*: Which, that you,

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good Maſters, may not be loth to run over with your ſcholars, I will tell you in ſhort, what good you may expect from it.

It is *a little Book*, as you ſee, of no great bulk, yet a brief of the whole world, and a whole language: *full of Pictures, Nomenclatures, and Deſcriptions of things.*

I. *The Pictures* are the repreſentations of all viſible things, (to which alſo things inviſible are reduced after their faſhion) of the whole world. And that in that very order of things, in which they are deſcribed in the *Janua Latinæ Linguæ*; and with that fulneſs, that nothing very neceſſary, or of great concernment, is omitted.

II. *The Nomenclatures* are the Inſcriptions, or Titles, ſet every one over their own Pictures, expreſſing the whole thing by its own general term.

III. *The Deſcriptions* are the explications of the parts of the Picture, ſo expreſſed by their own proper terms, as that ſame figure which is added to every piece of the picture, and the term of it, always ſheweth what things belong one to another.

Which ſuch Book, and in ſuch a dreſs, may (I hope) ſerve,

I. *To entice witty children to it*, that they may not conceit a torment to be in the ſchool, but dainty fare. For it is apparent, that children (even from their infancy almoſt) are delighted with Pictures, and willingly pleaſe their eyes with theſe ſights: And it will be very well worth the pains to have once brought it to paſs, that ſcare-crows may be taken away out of Wiſdom's Gardens.

II. This ſame little Book will ſerve *to ſtir up the Attention, which is to be faſtened upon things, and ever to be ſharpened more and more:* which is alſo a great matter; for the Senſes (being the main guides of childhood, becauſe therein the mind doth not as yet raiſe up itſelf to an abſtracted contemplation of things) evermore

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more ſeek their own objects, and if they be away, they grow dull, and wry themſelves hither and thither out of a wearineſs of themſelves: but when their objects are preſent, they grow merry, wax lively, and willingly ſuffer themſelves to be faſtened upon them, till the thing be ſufficiently diſcerned. This Book then will do a good piece of ſervice in taking (eſpecially flickering) wits, and preparing them for deeper ſtudies.

III. Whence a third good will follow; that *children being won hereunto, and drawn over with this way of heeding, may be furniſhed with the knowledge of the prime things that are in the world, by ſport and merry paſtime.* In a word, this Book will ſerve for the more pleaſing uſing of *the Veſtibulum and Janua Linguarum*, for which end it was even at the firſt chiefly intended. Yet if it like any, that it be bound up in their native tongues alſo, it promiſeth three other good things of itſelf.

I. Firſt, *it will afford a device for learning to read more eaſily than hitherto*, eſpecially having a *ſymbolical alphabet* ſet before it, to wit, the characters of the ſeveral letters, with the image of that creature, whoſe voice that letter goeth about to imitate, pictured by it. For the young *A b c* ſcholar will eaſily remember the force of every character by the very looking upon the creature, till the imagination being ſtrengthened by uſe, can readily afford all things; and then having looked over *a table of the chief ſyllables* alſo (which yet was not thought neceſſary to be added to this Book) he may proceed to the viewing of the Pictures, and the inſcriptions ſet over them. Where again the very looking upon the thing pictured, ſuggeſting the name of the thing, will tell him how the title of the picture is to be read. And thus the whole Book being gone over by the bare titles of the pictures, reading cannot but be learned; and indeed too, which thing is to be

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noted, *without uſing any ordinary tedious ſpelling, that moſt troubleſome torture of wits*, which may wholly be avoided by this method. For the often reading over the Book, by thoſe larger deſcriptions of things, and which are ſet after the Pictures, will be able perfectly to beget a habit of reading.

II. The ſame Book *being uſed in Engliſh, in Engliſh Schools, will ſerve for the perfect learning of the whole Engliſh tongue, and that from the bottom*; becauſe by the aforeſaid Deſcriptions of things, the words and phraſes of the whole language are found ſet orderly in their own places. And a ſhort Engliſh Grammar might be added at the end, clearly reſolving the ſpeech already underſtood into its parts; ſhewing the declining of the ſeveral words, and reducing thoſe that are joined together under certain rules.

III. Thence a new benefit cometh, that *that very Engliſh Tranſlation may ſerve for the more ready and pleaſant learning of the Latin tongue:* as one may ſee in this Edition, the whole book being ſo tranſlated, that every where one word anſwereth to the word over-againſt it, and the book is in all things the ſame, only in two idioms, as a man clad in a double garment. And there might be alſo ſome obſervations and advertiſements added in the end, touching thoſe things only, wherein the uſe of the Latin tongue differeth from the Engliſh. For, where there is no difference, there needeth no advertiſement to be given. But, becauſe the firſt *taſks of learners ought to be little and ſingle*, we have filled this firſt book of training one up to ſee a thing of himſelf, with nothing but rudiments, that is, with the chief of things and words, or with the grounds of the whole world, and the whole language, and of all our underſtanding about things. If a more perfect deſcription of things, and a fuller knowledge of a language, and a clearer light of the underſtanding be ſought after (as they ought to be) they are to be

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be found ſomewhere elſe whither there will now be an eaſy paſſage by this our *little Encyclopædia* of things ſubject to the ſenſes. Something remaineth to be ſaid touching the more chearful uſe of this Book.

I. Let it be given to children into their hands to delight themſelves withal as they pleaſe, with the ſight of the pictures, and making them as familiar to themſelves as may be, and that even at home, before they be put to ſchool.

II. Then let them be examined ever and anon (eſpecially now in the ſchool) what this thing or that thing is, and is called, ſo that they may ſee nothing which they know not how to name, and that they can name nothing which they cannot ſhew.

III. And let the things named them be ſhewed, not only in the Picture, but alſo in themſelves; for example, the parts of the body, clothes, books, the houſe, utenſils, &c.

IV. Let them be ſuffered alſo to imitate the Pictures by hand, if they will, nay rather, let them be encouraged, that they may be willing: firſt, thus to quicken the attention alſo towards the things; and to obſerve the proportion of the parts one towards another; and laſtly, to practiſe the nimbleneſs of the hand, which is good for many things.

V. If any thing here mentioned, cannot be preſented to the eye, it will be to no purpoſe at all to offer them by themſelves to the ſcholars; as colours, reliſhes, &c. which cannot here be pictured out with ink. For which reaſon it were to be wiſhed, that things rare and not eaſy to be met withal at home, might be kept ready in every great ſchool, that they may be ſhewed alſo, as often as any words are to be made of them, to the ſcholars.

Thus at laſt this School would indeed become a ſchool of things obvious to the Senſes, and an entrance to the School Intellectual. But enough: Let us come to the thing itſelf. The

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The Tranſlator, to all judicious and induſtrious School-Maſters.

Gentlemen,

THere are few of you (I think) but have ſeen, and with great willingneſs made uſe of, (or at leaſt peruſed) many of the *Books* of this well-deſerving Author Mr. *John Comenius*, which, for their profitableneſs to the ſpeedy attainment of a language, have been tranſlated in ſeveral Countries, out of Latin into their own native tongues.

Now the general verdict (after trial made) that hath paſſed, touching thoſe formerly extant, is this, that *they are indeed of ſingular uſe, and very advantageous to thoſe of more diſcretion, (eſpecially to ſuch as have already got a ſmattering in Latin) to help their memories to retain what they have ſcatteringly gotten here and there, and to furniſh them with many words, which (perhaps) they had not formerly read, or ſo well obſerved; but to young children* (whom we have chiefly to inſtruct) as thoſe that are ignorant altogether of moſt things and words, *they prove rather a meer toil and burthen, than a delight and furtherance.*

For *to pack up many words in memory, of things not conceived in the mind, is to fill the head with empty imaginations, and to make the learner more to admire the multitude and variety* (and thereby to become diſcouraged) *than to care to treaſure them up*, in hopes to gain more knowledge of what they mean.

He hath therefore in ſome of his latter works ſeemed to move retrogade, and ſtriven to come nearer the reach of tender wits: and in this preſent Book, he hath (according to my judgment) deſcended to the very bottom of what is to be taught, and proceeded (as nature itſelf doth) in an orderly way; firſt to exerciſe the ſenſes well, by repreſenting their objects to them, and then to faſten upon the intellect by impreſſing the firſt notions of things upon it, and linking them on to another by a rational diſcourſe. Whereas, indeed, we, generally miſſing this way, do teach children as we do parrots, to ſpeak they know not what, nay, which is worſe, we, *taking the way of teaching little ones by Grammar only at the firſt, do puzzle their imaginations with abſtractive terms and ſecondary intentions, which till they*

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they be ſomewhat acquainted with things, and the words belonging to them, in the language which they learn, they cannot apprehend what they mean. And this I gueſs to be the reaſon why many greater perſons do reſolve ſometimes not to put a child to ſchool till he be at leaſt eleven or twelve years of age, preſuming that he having then taken notice of moſt things, will ſooner get the knowledge of the words which are applied to them in any language. But the groſs miſdemeanour of ſuch children, for the moſt part, have taught many parents to be haſty enough to ſend their own to ſchool; if not that they may learn, yet (at leaſt) that they might be kept out of harm's way; and yet if they do not profit for the time they have been at ſchool, (no reſpect at all being had of their years) the Maſter ſhall be ſure enough to bear the blame.

So that a School-maſter had need to bend his wits to come within the compaſs of a child's capacity of ſix or ſeven years of age (ſeeing we have now ſuch commonly brought to our Grammar-ſchools to learn the Latin Tongue) and to make that they may learn with as much delight and willingneſs, as himſelf would teach with dexterity and eaſe. And at preſent I know no better help to forward his young ſcholars than this little Book, which was for this purpoſe contrived by the Author in the German and Latin Tongues.

What profitable uſe may be had thereof, reſpecting chiefly that his own country and language, he himſelf hath told you in his preface; but what uſe we may here make of it in our Grammar-ſchools, as it is now tranſlated into Engliſh, I ſhall partly declare, leaving all other men (according to my wont) to their own diſcretion and liberty, to uſe it or refuſe it, as they pleaſe. So ſoon then as a child can read Engliſh perfectly, and is brought us to ſchool to learn Latin, I would have him, together with his Accidence, to be provided of this Book, in which he may at leaſt once a day (beſides his Accidence) be thus exerciſed.

I. *Let* him *look over the pictures with their general titles* or *inſcriptions*, till he be able to turn readily to any one of them, and to tell its name either in Engliſh or Latin. By this means he ſhall have the method of the Book in his head; and be eaſily furniſhed with the knowledge of moſt things; and inſtructed how to call them, when at any time he meeteth with them elſewhere, in their real forms. II. *Let*

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II. *Let* him *read the deſcription at large:* Firſt in Engliſh, and afterwards in Latin, till he can readily read, and diſtinctly pronounce the words in both Languages, ever minding how they are ſpelled. And withal, let him take notice of the figures inſerted, and to what part of the picture they direct by their like, till he be well able to find out every particular thing of himſelf, and to name it on a ſudden, either in Engliſh or Latin. Thus he ſhall not only gain the moſt primitive words, but be underſtandingly grounded in *Orthography*, which is a thing *too generally neglected* by us; partly becauſe our Engliſh Schools think that children ſhould learn it at the Latin, and our Latin Schools ſuppoſe they have already learn'd it at the Engliſh; partly, becauſe our common Grammar is too much defective in this part, and ſcholars ſo little exerciſed therein, that they paſs from ſchools to the Univerſities, and return from thence (ſome of them) more unable to write true Engliſh, than either Latin or Greek. Not to ſpeak of our ordinary Tradeſmen, many of whom write ſuch falſe Engliſh, that none but themſelves can interpret what they ſcribble in their bills and ſhop-books.

III. Then let him *get the Titles and Deſcriptions by heart*, which he will more eaſily do, by reaſon of theſe impreſſions which the viewing of the pictures hath already made in his memory. And now let him alſo *learn*, 1. *To conſtrue*, or give the words one by one, as they anſwer one another in Latin and Engliſh. 2. *To parſe*, according to the rules, (which I preſume by this time) he hath learn'd in the firſt part of his Accidence; where I would have him *tell what part of Speech any word is, and then what accidents belong to it*; but eſpecially to *decline the nouns and conjugate the verbs* according to the Examples in his Rudiments; and this doing will enable him to know the end and uſe of his Accidence. *As* for *the Rules of Genders of Nouns, and the Præterperfect-tenſes and Supines of Verbs, and thoſe of Concordance and Conſtruction in the* latter part of the Accidence, *I would not have a child much troubled with them, till* by the help of this Book *he can perfectly practiſe* ſo much of *Etymology*, as concerns the firſt part of his Accidence only. For that, and this book together, being thoroughly learn'd by at leaſt thrice going them over, will much prepare children

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dren to go chearfully forward in their Grammar and School Authors, eſpecially if, whilſt they are employed herein, they be taught alſo to write a fair and legible hand.

There is one thing to be given notice of, which I wiſh could have been remedied in this Tranſlation; that the Book being writ in High-Dutch, doth expreſs many things in reference to that Country and Speech, which cannot, without alteration of ſome Pictures as well as words, be expreſſed in ours: for the *Symbolical Alphabet* is fitted for German Children rather than for ours. And whereas the words of that Language go orderly one for one with the Latin, our Engliſh propriety of Speech will not admit the like. Therefore it will behove thoſe Maſters that intend to make uſe of this Book, to conſtrue it *verbatim* to their young Scholars, who will quickly learn to do it of themſelves, after they be once acquainted with the firſt words of Nouns, and Verbs, and their manner of variation.

Such a work as this, I obſerve to have been formerly much *deſired* by ſome experienced Teachers, and I myſelf had ſome years ſince (whilſt my own Child lived) begun the like, having found it moſt agreeable to the beſt-witted *Children*, who are *moſt taken up with Pictures from their Infancy, becauſe by them the knowledge of things which they ſeem to repreſent* (and whereof Children are as yet ignorant) *are moſt eaſily conveyed to their Underſtanding*. But for as much as the work is now done (though in ſome things not ſo compleatly as it were to be wiſhed) I rejoice in the uſe of it, and deſiſt in my own undertakings for the preſent. And becauſe *any good thing is the better, being the more communicated*; I have herein imitated a Child who is forward to impart to others what himſelf has well liked. You then that have the care of little Children, do not much trouble their thoughts and clog their memories with bare Grammar Rudiments, which to them are harſh in getting, and fluid in retaining; becauſe indeed to them they ſignify nothing, but a mere ſwimming notion of a general term, which they know not what it meaneth, till they comprehend particulars, but by this or the like ſubſidiary, inform them, firſt with ſome knowledge of things and words wherewith to expreſs them, and then their Rules of ſpeaking will be better underſtood and more firmly kept in mind. Elſe how ſhould a Child conceive what a Rule meaneth, when

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when he neither knoweth what the Latin word importeth, nor what manner of thing it is which is fignified to him in his own native Language, which is given him thereby to underſtand the Rule? For Rules conſiſting of generalities, are delivered (as I may ſay) at a third hand, preſuming firſt the things, and then the words to be already apprehended touching which they are made. I might indeed enlarge upon this Subject, it being *the very Baſis of our Profeſſion, to ſearch into the way of Children's taking hold by little and little of what we teach them*, that ſo we may apply ourſelves to their reach: But I leave the obſervation thereof to your own daily exerciſe, and experience got thereby.

And I pray God, the fountain and giver of all wiſdom, that hath beſtowed upon us this gift of Teaching, ſo to inſpire and direct us by his Grace, that we may train up Children in his Fear, and in the knowledge of his Son Jeſus Chriſt our Lord; and then no doubt our teaching and their learning of other things ſubordinate to theſe, will by the aſſiſtance of his bleſſed Spirit make them able and willing to do him faithful Service both in Church and Commonwealth, as long as they live here, that ſo they may be eternally bleſſed with him hereafter. This, I beſeech you, beg for me and mine, as I ſhall daily do for you and yours, at the throne of God's heavenly grace; and remain while I live

Ready to ſerve you, as I truly love and honour you, and labour willingly in the ſame Profeſſion with you,

From my School in Lothbury,
London, Jan. 25, 1658. CHARLES HOOLE.

N. B. Thoſe Heads or Deſcriptions which concern things beyond the preſent apprehenſion of Children's wits, as, thoſe of Geography, Aſtronomy, or the like, I would have omitted, till the reſt be learned, and a Child be *better able to underſtand them.*

The Judgment of Mr. Hezekiah Woodward, *ſome time an* eminent Schoolmaſter in LONDON, *touching a work of this Nature*; *in his* Gate to Sciences, *chap.* 2.

CErtainly *the uſe of Images or Repreſentations is great:* If we could make our words as legible to Children as Pictures are, their information therefrom would be quickened and ſurer. But ſo we cannot do, though we muſt do what we can. *And if we had Books, wherein are the Pictures of all Creatures, Herbs, Beaſts, Fiſh, Fowls, they would ſtand us in great ſtead.* For *Pictures are the moſt intelligible Books that Children can look upon. They come cloſeſt to Nature, nay,* ſaith *Scaliger, Art exceeds her.*

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Orbis Senſualium Pictus,

A World of Things Obvious to the Senſes, drawn in Pictures.

Invitation. I. *Invitatio.*

The Maſter and the Boy.

M. COme, *Boy, learn to be wiſe.*

P. *What doth this mean,* to be wiſe?

M. *To underſtand rightly,*

Magiſter & Puer.

M. VEni, Puer, diſce ſapere.

P. Quid hoc eſt, *Sapere?*

M. Intelligere rectè,

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to do rightly, and to ſpeak out rightly all that are neceſſary.

P. *Who will teach me this?*

M. *I, by God's help.*

P. *How?*

M. *I will guide thee through all.*

I will ſhew thee all.

I will name thee all.

P. *See, here I am; lead me, in the name of God.*

M. *Before all things, thou oughteſt to learn the plain* ſounds, *of which man's* Speech *conſiſteth; which* living Creatures *know how* to make, *and thy* Tongue *knoweth how to* imitate, *and thy* Hand *can* picture out.

Afterwards we will go into the World, *and we will view all things.*

Here thou haſt a lively and Vocal Alphabet.

agere rectè, et eloqui rectè omnia neceſſaria.

P. Quis docebit me hoc?

M. Ego, cum DEO.

P. Quomodo?

M. Ducam te per omnia.

Oſtendam tibi omnia.

Nominabo tibi omnia.

P. En, adſum; duc me, in nomine DEI.

M. Ante omnia, debes diſcere ſimplices *Sonos*, ex quibus *Sermo* humanus conſtat; quos *Animalia* ſciunt *formare*, & tua *Lingua* ſcit *imitari*, & tua *Manus* poteſt *pingere*.

Poſtea ibimus in *Mundum*, & ſpectabimus omnia.

Hic habes vivum et vocale Alphabetum.

Cornix

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Cornix cornicatur, *à à* *The Crow crieth.*	A a
Agnus balat, *b è è è* *The Lamb bleateth.*	B b
Cicàda ſtridet, *cì cì* *The Graſhopper chirpeth.*	C c
Upupa dicit, *du du* *The Whoopoo ſaith.*	D d
Infans ejulat, *è è è* *The Infant crieth.*	E e
Ventus flat, *fi fi* *The Wind bloweth.*	F f
Anſer gingrit, *ga ga* *The Gooſe gagleth.*	G g
Os halat, *hà'h, hà'h* *The Mouth breatheth out.*	H h
Mus mintrit, *ì ì ì* *The Mouſe chirpeth.*	I i
Anas tetrinnit, *kha, kha* *The Duck quacketh.*	K k
Lupus ululat, *lu ulu* *The Wolf howleth.*	L l
Urſus murmurat, mummum *The Bear grumbleth.*	M m

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Felis clamat, *nau nau* — N n
The Cat crieth.

Auriga clamat, *ò ò ò* — O o
The Carter crieth.

Pullus pipit, *pi pi* — P p
The Chicken pippeth.

Cúculus cuculat, *kuk ku* — Q q
The Cuckow ſingeth.

Canis ringitur, *err* — R r
The Dog grinneth.

Serpens ſibilat, *ſi* — S ſ
The Serpent hiſſeth.

Graculus clamat, *tac tac* — T t
The Jay crieth.

Bubo ululat, *ù ù* — U u
The Owl hooteth.

Lepus vagit, *va* — W w
The Hare ſqueaketh.

Rana coaxat, *coax* — X x
The Frog croaketh.

Aſinus rudit, *y y y* — Y y
The Aſs brayeth.

Tabanus dicit, *ds ds* — Z z
The Breeze or Horſe-fly ſaith.

God.

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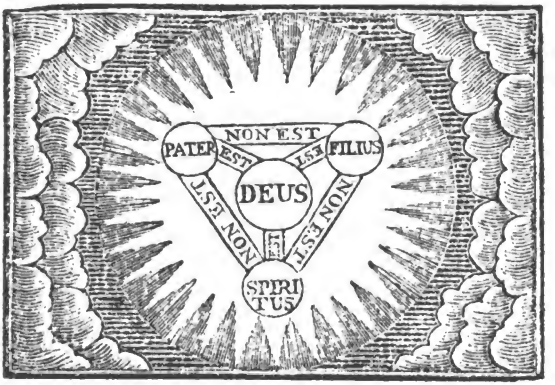
God. II. *Deus.*



GOD *is of himſelf, from everlaſting to everlaſting.*

A moſt perfect and a moſt bleſſed Being.

In his Eſſence *Spiritual, and One.*

In his Perſonality, *Three.*

In his Will, *Holy, Juſt, Merciful and True.*

In his Power, *very great.*

In his Goodneſs, *very good.*

In his Wiſdom, *unmeaſurable.*

A Light *inacceſſible*; *and yet all in all.*

Every where, and no where.

Deus eſt ex ſeipſo, ab æterno in æternum.

Perfectiſſimum & beatiſſimum *Ens.*

Eſſentiâ Spiritualis, & unus.

Hypoſtaſi Trinus.

Voluntate, Sanctus, Juſtus, Clemens, Verax.

Potentiâ Maximus.

Bonitate Optimus.

Sapientiâ, immenſus.

Lux inacceſſa; & tamen omnia in omnibus.

Ubique, & nullibi.

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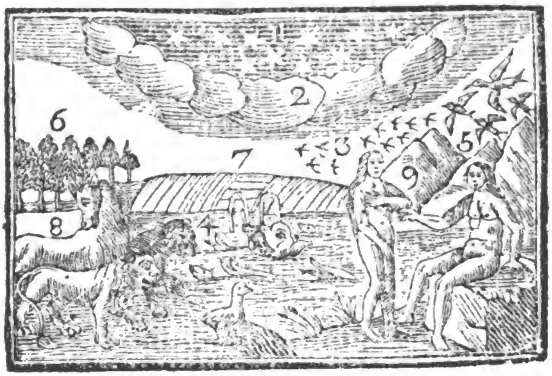
The chiefeſt Good, *and the only and inexhauſted Fountain of all good things.*

As the Creator, *ſo the* Governor *and* Preſerver *of all things, which we call the* World.

Summum *Bonum*, et ſolus et inexhauſtus Fons omnium Bonorum.

Ut *Creator*, ita *Gubernator* et *Conſervator* omnium rerum, quas vocamus *Mundum*.

The World. III. *Mundus.*



The Heaven, 1.
hath Fire, *and* Stars.
The Clouds, 2.
hang in the Air.
Birds, 3.
fly under the Clouds.
Fiſhes, 4.
ſwim in the Wa er.
The Earth *hath* Hills, 5.
Woods, 6. Fields, 7.
Beaſts, 8. *and* Men, 9.

Cælum, 1.
habet *Ignem & Stellas.*
Nubes, 2.
pendent in *Aere.*
Aves, 3.
volant ſub nubibus.
Piſces, 4.
natant in *Aqua.*
Terra habet *Montes*, 5.
Sylvas, 6. *Campos*, 7.
Animalia, 8. *Homines*, 9.

Thus

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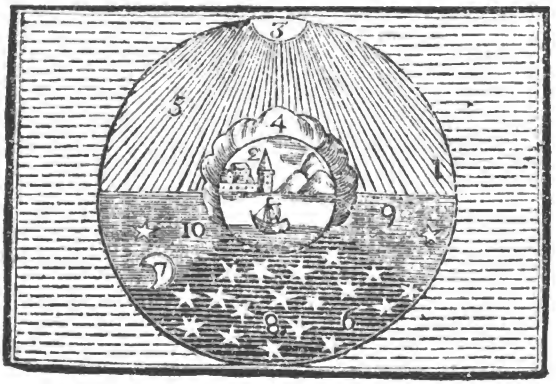
Thus the greateſt Bodies *of the World, the four* Elements, *are full of their own Inhabitants.*

Ita maxima *Corpora* Mundi, quatuor *Elementa*, ſunt plena Habitatoribus ſuis.

The Heaven. IV. *Cœlum*



The Heaven, 1.
is wheeled about, and encompaſſeth the Earth, 2.
ſtanding in the middle.
The Sun, 3.
whereſoever it is, ſhineth perpetually, howſoever dark Clouds, 4.
may take it from us;
and cauſeth by his Rays, 5.
Light, *and the*
Light, Day.
On the other ſide, over againſt it, is Darkneſs, 6.
and thence Night.

Cœlum, 1.
rotatur, &
ambit *Terram*, 2.
ſtantem in medio.
Sol. 3.
ubi ubi eſt, fulget perpetuo, ut ut *denſa Nubila*, 4.
eripiant eum a nobis;
facitque ſuis *Radiis*, 5.
Lucem, Lux *Diem*.

Ex oppoſito, ſunt *Tenebræ*, 6. inde *Nox*.

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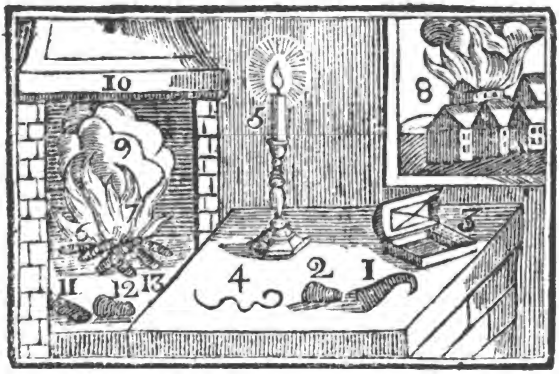
In the Night
ſhineth the Moon, 7.
and the Stars, 8.
gliſter, and twinkle.
In the Evening, 9.
is Twilight:
In the Morning, 10.
the breaking, *and*
dawning of the Day.

Nocte
ſplendet *Luna*, 7.
& *Stellæ*, 8.
micant, ſcintillant.
Veſperi, 9.
eſt *Crepuſculum:*
Manè, 10. *Aurora*,
& *Diluculum*.

Fire. V. *Ignis*.



The Fire *gloweth,*
burneth, and conſumeth to aſhes.
A Spark *of it ſtruck out of*
a Flint, (*or* Fireſtone) 2.
by means of a Steel, 1.
and taken by Tinder *in*
a Tinder-Box, 3.
lighteth a Match, 4.
and after that a Candle, 5.

Ignis ardet,
urit, cremat.
Scintilla ejus eliſa
e *Silice*, (Pyrite) 2.
Ope *Chalybis*, 1.
et excepta a *Fomite*
in *Suſcitabulo*, 3.
accendit *Sulphuratum*, 4.
et inde *Candelam*, 5.

vel

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or Stick, 6.
and cauſeth a Flame, 7.
or Blaze, 8.
which catcheth hold of the Houſes.
Smoak, 9.
aſcendeth therefrom,
which, ſticking to the Chimney, 10.
turneth into Soot.
Of a Firebrand,
(or burning ſtick)
is made a Brand, 11.
(or quenched ſtick.)
Of a hot Coal
(red-hot piece of a Firebrand)
is made a Coal, 12.
(or a dead Cinder.)
That which remaineth,
is at laſt Aſhes, 13.
and Embers *(or hot* Aſhes.)

vel *Lignum*, 6.
et excitat *Flammam*, 7.
vel *Incendium*, 8.
quod corripit
Ædificia.
Fumus, 9.
aſcendit inde,
qui, adhærens
Camino, 10.
abit in *Fuliginem.*
Ex *Torre*,
(ligno ardente,)
fit *Titio*, 11.
(lignum extinctum)
Ex *Pruna*,
(candente particulâ
Torris)
fit *Carbo*, 12.
(Particula mortua.)
Quod remanet,
tandem eſt *Cinis*, 13.
& *Favilla* (ardens *Cinis.)*

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The Air. VI. *Aër.*

A cool Air, 1.
breatheth gently.
The Wind, 2.
bloweth ſtrongly.
A Storm, 3.
throweth down Trees.
A Whirl-wind, 4.
turneth it ſelf in a round compaſs.
A Wind under Ground, 5.
cauſeth an Earthquake.
An Earthquake *cauſeth* Gapings of the Earth, (and Falls of Houſes.) 6.

Aura, 1.
ſpirat leniter.
Ventus, 2.
flat valide.
Procella, 3.
ſternit Arbores.
Turbos, 4.
agit ſe in gyrum.

Ventus *ſubterraneus*, 5.
excitat *Terræ motum.*
Terræ-motus facit *Labes* (& *ruinas.*) 6.

The

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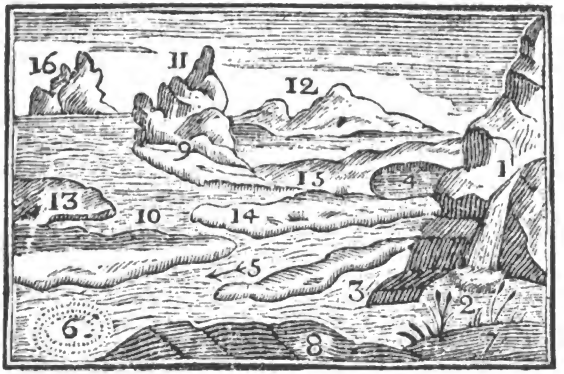
The Water. VII. *Aqua.*



The Water *ſpringeth out of a* Fountain, 1.
ſloweth downwards in a Brook, 2.
runneth in a Beck, 3.
ſtandeth in a Pond, 4.
glideth in a Stream, 5.
is whirled about in a Whirl-pit, 6.
and cauſeth Fens, 7.
The River hath Banks, 8.
The Sea *maketh* Shores, 9.
Bays, 10. Capes, 11.
Iſlands, 12. Almoſt Iſlands 13.
Necks of Land, 14.
Straights, 15.
and hath in it Rocks, 16.

Aqua ſcatet
è *Fonte*, 1.
defluit
in *Torrente*, 2.
manat in *Rivo*, 3.
ſtat in *Stagno*, 4.
fluit in *Flumine*, 5.
gyratur
in *Vortice*, 6.
& facit *Paludes*, 7.
Flumen habet *Ripas*, 8.
Mare facit *Littora*, 9.
Sinus, 10. *Promontoria*, 11.
Inſulas, 12. *Peninſulas*, 13.
Iſthmos, 14.
Freta, 15.
& habet *Scopulos*, 16.

The

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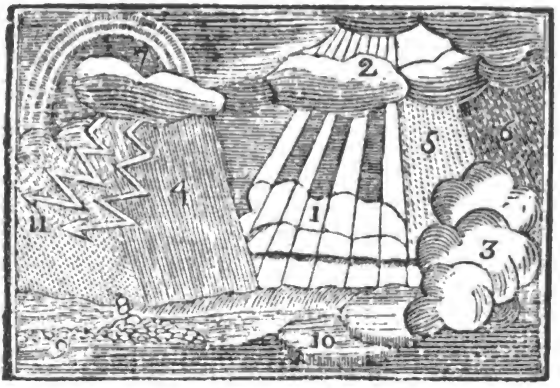
The Clouds. VII. *Nubes.*



A Vapour, 1. *aſcendeth from the* Water.
From it a Cloud, 2.
is made, and a white Miſt, 3.
near the Earth.
Rain, 4.
and a ſmall Shower *diſtilleth out of a* Cloud,
drop by drop.
Which being frozen, is Hail, 5.
half-frozen is Snow, 6.
being warm is Mel-dew.
In a rainy Cloud,
ſet over-againſt the Sun,
the Rainbow, 7. *appeareth.*
A drop *falling into the water, maketh a* Bubble, 8.
many Bubbles *make froth*, 9.
Frozen Water is called Ice, 10.
Dew congealed,

Vapor, 1. aſcendit ex *Aquâ.*
Inde *Nubes*, 2.
fit, et *Nebula*, 3.
prope Terram.
Pluvia, 4.
et *Imber*,
ſtillat e *Nube*,
guttatim.
Quæ gelata, *Grando*, 5.
ſemi-gelata, *Nix*, 6.
calefacta, *Rubigo* eſt.
In nube pluvioſâ,
oppoſitâ Soli, *Iris*, 7. apparet.

Gutta incidens in aquam,
facit *Bullam*, 8.
multæ *Bullæ* faciunt
ſpumam, 9.
Aqua congelata
Glacies, 10.
Res congelatus, *it*

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is called a white Froſt.

Thunder *is made of a brimſtone-like* vapour, *which breaking out of a Cloud, with* Lightning, 11. *thundereth and ſtriketh with lightning.*

dicitur *Pruina.*

Tonitru fit ex *Vapore* ſulphureo, quod erumpens è Nube cum *Fulgure*, 11. tonat & fulminat.

The Deluge. IX. *Diluvium.*

A general Deluge *overflows the whole earth*;

The heads of Springs, 1. *are opened*;

The Rain *comes down from Heaven*;

The higheſt Mountains *are covered with Water*;

The Earth *itſelf*, and *all kinds of* Living Creatures *are deſtroyed.*

Noah *eſcapes in an* Ark, 2 *or Ship with a roof.*

Diluvium univerſale totam terram inundat;

Fontium ora, 1. relaxantur;

Pluvia de Cœlo deſcendit;

Altiſſimi *Montes* Aquis teguntur;

Terra ipſa, *et* omne genus *Animalium* corrumpitur.

Noah ſalvus evadit in *Arcâ*, 2. ſeu Nave faſtigiatâ.

Every-

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Everywhere in the Earth *are ſeen the* Signs *and* Remains *of a Deluge*;

The Mountains *broken, and the* Vallies *furrowed out by the deſcent of Waters.*

The Bones *and* Shells *of Sea-fiſh are everywhere digged up, even from the higheſt Mountains in midland Countries.*

And we find the Productions of the Sea *incloſed in the hardeſt Marble.*

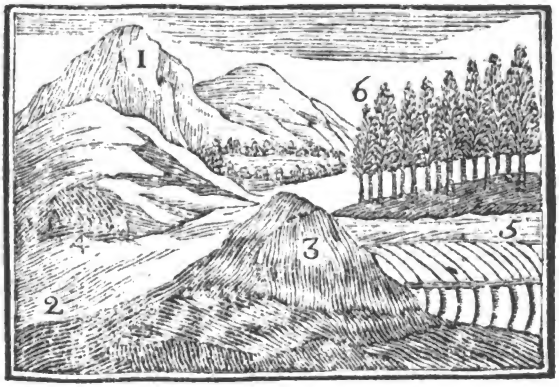
Ubique in *Terris* cernuntur Diluvii *Signa & Reliquiæ*;

Montes prærupti, et *Valles* decurſu Aquarum exaratæ.

Oſſa Piſcium marinorum & *Conchæ* ubique effodiuntur, etiam ex altiſſimis Montibus in Regionibus mediterraneis.

Et *Corpora marina* duriſſimo Marmore incluſa reperiuntur.

The Earth. X. *Terra.*



In the Earth *are*
High Mountains, 1.
Deep Vallies, 2.
Hills *riſing*, 3.
Hollow Caves, 4.
Plain Fields, 5.
Shady Woods, 6.

In *Terra* ſunt
Alti *Montes*, 1.
Profundæ *Valles*, 2.
Elevati *Colles*, 3.
Cavæ *Spelunceæ*, 4.
Plani *Campi*, 5.
Opacæ *Sylvæ*, 6.

The

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The Fruits of the Earth. XI. *Terræ Fœtus.*

A Meadow, 1. *yieldeth* Graſs *with* Flowers *and* Herbs, *which being cut down, are made* Hay, 2.
A Field, 3. *yieldeth* Corn, *and* Pot-herbs, 4.
Muſhrooms, 5.
Straw-berries, 6.
Myrtle-trees, *&c. come up in* Woods.

Pratum, 1. fert *Gramina*, cum *Floribus* & *Herbis*, quæ defecta fiunt *Fœnum*, 2.
Arvum, 3. fert *Fruges*, & *Olera*, 4.
Fungi, 5.
Fraga, 6.
Myrtilli, &c.
Proveniunt in *Sylvis*.

Metals, Stones, *and* Minerals *grow under the* Earth.

Metalla, *Lapides*, *Mineralia*, naſcuntur ſub *terra*.

Metals.

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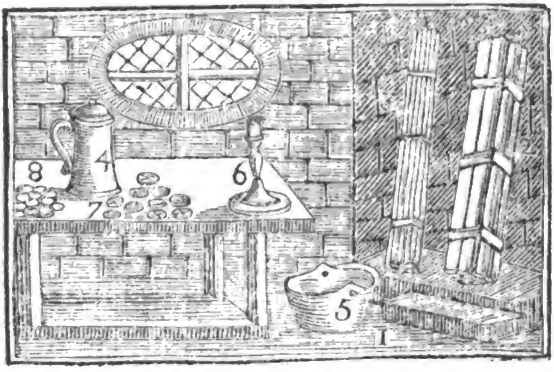
Metals. XII. *Metalla.*



Lead, 1. *is ſoft and heavy.*
Iron, 2. *is hard, and* Steel, 3. *harder.*
They make Tankards *(or Cans)* 4. *of* Tin.
Kettles, 5. *of* Copper, Candleſticks, 6. *of* Latin, Dollers, 7. *of* Silver, Ducats *and* Crown pieces, 8. *of* Gold.
Quick ſilver *is always liquid, and eateth through* Metals

Plumbum, 1. eſt molle et grave.
Ferrum, 2. eſt durum, & *Calybs*, 3. durior.
Faciunt *Cantharos* e *Stanno*, 4.
Ahena, 5. e *Cupro*, *Candelabra*, 6. ex *Orichalco*, *Thaleros*, 7. *ex Argento*, *Scutatos*, 8. et *Coronatos* ex *Auro*.
Argentum vivum ſemper liquet, & corrodit *Metalla*.

Stones.

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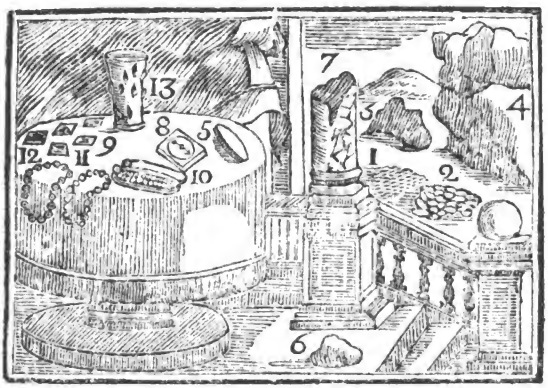
Stones. XIII. *Lapides.*



Sand, 1. *and* Gravel, 2.
is Stone *broken into bits.*
A great Stone, 3.
is a piece of
a Rock *(or Crag)* 4.
A Whetſtone, 5.
a Flint, 6. *a* Marble, 7. *&c.*
are ordinary Stones.
A Load-ſtone, 8.
draweth Iron to it.
Jewels, 9.
are clear Stones, as
The Diamond *white,*
The Ruby *red,*
The Sapphire *blue,*
The Emerald *green,*
The Jacinth *yellow,* &c.
And they gliſter
being cut into corners.
Pearls, *and* Unions, 10.
grow in Shell fiſh.

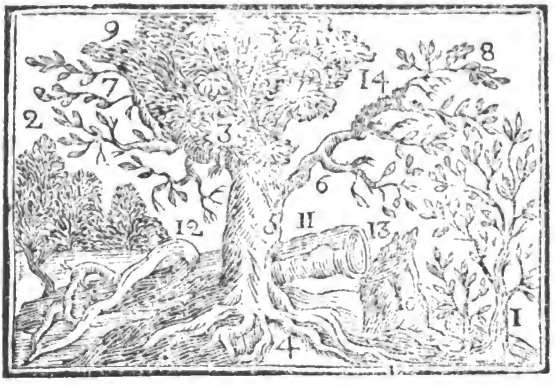
Arena, 1. & *Sabulum,* 2.
eſt *Lapis* comminutus.
Saxum, 3.
eſt pars
Petræ (Cautis) 4.
Cos, 5.
Silex, 6. *Marmor,* 7. *&c.*
ſunt obſcuri Lapides.
Magnes, 8.
adtrahit ferrum.
Gemmæ, 9.
ſunt pellucidi Lapilli, ut
Adamas candidus,
Rubinus rubeus,
Sapphirus cæruleus,
Smaragdus viridis,
Hyacinthus luteus, &c.
et micant
angulati.
Margaritæ, & *Uniones,* 10.
creſcunt in *Conchis.*

Corals

Corals, 11. *in a Sea-ſhrub.*
Amber, 12. *is gathered from the Sea.*
Glaſs, 13. *is like* Chryſtal.

Corallia, 11. in Maricâ arbuſculâ.
Succinum, 12. colligitur è mari.
Vitrum, 13. ſimile eſt *Chryſtallo.*

Tree. XIV. *Arbor.*



A Plant, 1. *groweth from a* Seed.
A Plant waxeth to a Shoot, 2.
A Shoot, *to a* Tree, 3.
The Root, 4. *beareth up the Tree.*
The Body *or* Stem, 5. *riſeth from the Root.*
The Stem *divideth it ſelf into* Boughs, 6. *and* green Branches, 7. *made of* Leaves, 8.

Planta, 1. procreſcit è *Semine.*
Planta abit in *Fruticem*, 2.
Frutex in *Arborem*, 3.
Radix, 4. ſuſtentat arborem.
Stirps (Stemma) 5. ſurgit è radice.
Stirps ſe dividit in *Ramos*, 6. & *Frondes*, 7. factas è *Foliis*, 8.

The

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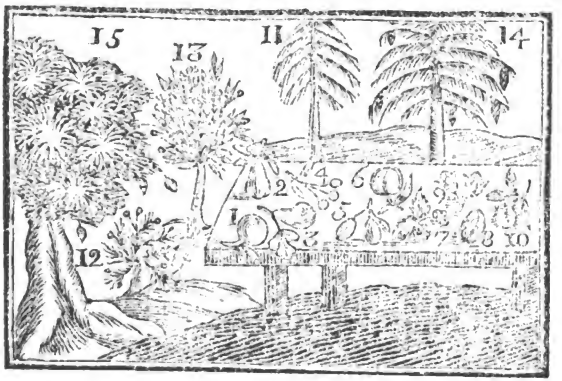
The Top, 9.
is in the height.
The Stock, 10.
is close to the roots.
A Log, 11.
is the body fell'd down,
without Boughs; having Bark
and Rind, 12.
Pith *and* Heart, 13.
Bird-lime, 14.
groweth upon the boughs
which also sweat
Gum,
Rosin,
Pitch, &c.

Cacumen, 9,
est in summo.
Truncus, 10.
adhæret radicibus.
Caudex, 11.
est Stipes *dejectus*,
sine ramis; habens *Corticem*,
& *Librum*, 12.
Pulpam & *Medullam*, 13.
Viscum, 14.
adnascitur *ramis*,
qui etiam sudant
Gummi,
Resinam,
Picem, &c.

Fruits of Trees. XV. *Fructus Arborum.*



Fruits that have no shells
are pull'd from fruit bearing trees.
The Apple, 1. *is round.*

Poma
decerpuntur
a fructiferis arboribus.
Malum, 1. est rotundum.

The

The Pear, 2. *and* Fig, 3.
are ſomething long.
The Cherry, 4.
hangeth by a long Stalk.
The Plumb, 5.
and Peach, 6.
by a ſhorter.
The Mulberry, 7.
by a very ſhort one.
The Wall-nut, 8.
the Haſel-nut, 9.
and Cheſt-nut, 10.
are wrapt in a Huſk
and a Shell.
Barren Trees are, 11.
The Fir, *the* Alder,
the Birch, *the* Cypreſs,
the Beech, *the* Aſh,
the Sallow, *the* Linden-tree,
&c. but moſt of them affording ſhade.
But the Juniper, 12.
and Bay-tree, 13. *yield* Berries.
The Pine, 14. Pine-apples.
The Oak, 15.
Acorns *and* Galls.

Pyrum, 2. *& Ficus,* 3.
ſunt oblonga.
Ceraſum, 4.
pendet longo *Pediolo.*
Prunum, 5.
& Perſicum, 6.
breviori.
Morum, 7.
breviſſimo.
Nux Juglans, 8.
Avellana, 9.
& Caſtanea, 10.
involuta ſunt *Cortici*
& Putamini.
Steriles arbores ſunt, 11.
Abies, Alnus,
Betula, Cupreſſus,
Fagus, Fraxinus,
Salix, Tilia, &c.
ſed plerique umbiferæ.

At *Juniperus,* 12.
& Laurus, 13. ferunt
Baccas.
Pinus, 14. *Strobilos.*
Quercus, 15.
Glandes & Gallas.

Flowers

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Flowers. XVI. *Flores.*

Amongſt the Flowers
the moſt noted,
In the beginning of the
Spring are the
Violet, 1. *the* Crow-toes, 2.
the Daffodil, 3.
Then the Lilies,
white and yellow, 4.
and blue, 5.
and the Roſe, 6.
and Clove-gilliflowers, 7.
&c.
Of theſe Garlands, 8.
and Noſegays, 9.
are tied round with Twigs.
There are added alſo
ſweet Herbs, 10.
as Marjoram,
Flower-gentle, Rue,
Lavender,
Roſemary,

Inter flores
notiſſimi,
Primo vere,

Viola, 1. *Hyacinthus,* 2.
Narciſſus, 3.
Tum *Lilia,*
alba & lutea, 4.
& cœrulea, 5.
tandem *Roſa,* 6.
& *Caryophillum,* 7. &c.

Ex his *Serta,* 8.
& *Serviæ,* 9.
vientur.
Adduntur etiam
Herbæ odoratæ, 10.
ut *Amaracus,*
Amaranthus, Ruta,
Lavendula,
Roſmarinus, (Libanotis)
Hyſſop,

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Hyſſop, Spike,
Baſil, Sage,
Mints, &c.
Amongſt Field flowers, 11.
the moſt noted are
the May-lily,
German [illegible] Blue-Bottle,
Chamomile, &c.
And amongſt Herbs,
Trefoil,
Wormwood, Sorrel,
the Nettle, &c.
The Tulip, 12.
is the grace of Flowers,
but giveth no ſmell.

Hyſſopus, Nard,
Ocymum, Salvia,
Menta, &c.
Inter Campeſtres
Flores, 11. notiſſimi ſunt
Lilium Convallium,
Chamædrys, Cyanus,
Chamæmelum, &c.
Et Herbæ,
Cytiſus (Trifolium)
Abſinthium, Acetoſa,
Urtica, &c.
Tulipa, 12.
eſt decus Florum,
ſed expers odoris.

Pot-Herbs. XVII. *Olera.*

Pot Herbs
grow in Gardens,
as Lettice, 1.
Colewort, 2.
Onions, 3.

Olera
naſcuntur in hortis,
ut *Lactuca,* 1.
Braſſica, 2.
Cepa, 3.

Gar-

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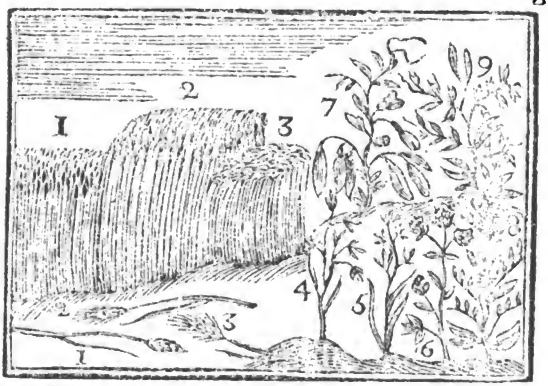
Garlick, 4. Gourd, 5.
The Parſnep, 6.
The Turnep, 7.
The Radiſh, 8.
Horſe Radiſh, 9.
Parſly, 10.
Cucumbers, 11.
and Pompions, 12.

Allium, 4. *Cucurbita*, 5.
Siſer, 6.
Rapa, 7.
Raphanus minor, 8.
Raphanus major, 9.
Petroſelinum, 10.
Cucumeres, 11.
Pepones, 12.

Corn. XVIII. *Fruges.*



Some Corn *grows upon a* ſtraw,
parted by knots,
as Wheat, 1.
Rye, 2. Barley, 3.
in which the Ear *hath* Awnes, *or elſe it is* without Awnes, *and it nouriſheth the* Corn *in the* Huſk.

Some, inſtead of an ear, have a Rizom *(or plume) containing the Corn by bunches, as* Oats, 4. Millet, 5. Turkey-wheat, 6.

Frumenta quædam creſcunt ſuper *culmum*, diſtinctum *geniculis*, ut, *Triticum*, 1.
Siligo, 2. *Hordeum*, 3.
in quibus *Spica* habet *Ariſtas*, aut eſt *mutica*, fovetque *grana* in *gluma*.

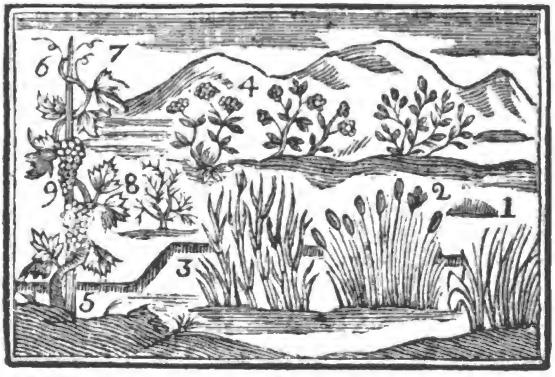
Quædam, pro Spica, habent *Paniculam*, continentem grana faſciatim, ut, *Avena*, 4. *Milium*, 5. *Frumentum Saracenicum*, 6.

Pulſe

Pulſe *have* Cods,
which incloſe the corns
in two Shells,
as, Peaſe, 7.
Beans, 8. Vetches, 9.
and thoſe that are leſs than theſe,
Lentils *and* Urles *(or* Tares.)

Legumina habent *Siliquas,*
quæ includunt grana
valvulis,
ut, *Piſum*, 7.
Fabæ, 8. *Vicia*, 9.
& minores his,
Lentes & Cicera.

Shrubs. XIX. *Frutices.*



A Plant being greater,
and harder than an herb,
is called a Shrub:
ſuch as are
In Banks and Ponds,
the Ruſh, 1.
the Bulruſh, 2
or Cane *without knots,*
bearing Cats-tails,
and the Reed, 3.
which is knotty and hollow
within.
Elſewhere, 4

Planta major
& durior herba,
dicitur *Frutex:*
ut ſunt
In ripis & ſtagnis,
Juncus, 1.
Scirpus, 2
[Canna] *enodis,*
ferens *Typhos,*
& *Arundo*. 3.
nodoſa et cava
intus.
Alibi, 4.

the

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the Roſe,
the Baſtard-Corinths,
the Elder, *the* Juniper.
Alſo the Vine, 5.
which putteth forth branches, 6
and theſe Tendrils, 7.
Vine-leaves, 8.
and Bunches *of* Grapes, 9.
on the ſtalk whereof
hang Grapes,
which contain Grape-ſtones.

Roſa,
Ribes,
Sambucus, Juniperus.
Item *Vitis*, 5.
quæ emittit *Palmites*, 6.
et hi *Capreolos*, 7.
Pampinos, 8.
et *Racemos*, 9.
quorum Scapo
pendent *Uvæ*,
continentes *Acinos.*

Botany. XX. *Herbarum Scientia.*

The Botaniſt *ſearches for all Vegetables*;
He rightly diſtinguiſhes *Plants from each other*;
Divides them into Claſſes, Kinds, *and* Particulars;
Obſerves their natural Characters, *the* forms *of Flowers, their* Cup, Flower-

Botanicus Vegetabilia omnia explorat;
Plantas inter ſe rectè *diſtinguit*;
In *Claſſes, Genera,* et *Species*, diſtribuit;
Obſervat herbarum *Characteres* naturales; florum *formas. calycem*, 1. *petala*, 2.

Leaves, Threads, 3. Style, 4. Seeds, Seed-veſſels, Pods, Berries.

The figure of their Leaves, *their edges, attire, and diſpoſition*;

Roots *ſimple, branched, oblong, fibrous*, 5. *bulbous*, 6. *tuberous or knobby*, 7.

He enquires where they grow naturally;

For theſe *ſpring up on mountains*, 8. *ſtones*, 9. *walls*, 10. *banks*;

Thoſe *in fields, paſtures, plains, woods*, 11. *thickets*;

Others *in marſhes, ponds, ditches, ſprings, rivers*, 12. *ſea-marſhes, and the ſea itſelf.*

According to their nature, *they love a* ſoil, *plowed, ſandy, gravelly, loamy, moiſt, dry, ſtoney, open or ſhady.*

He learns their virtues *in medicine, their* uſes *for food, or fodder, or manual arts.*

The taſte, ſmell, *and* colour, *ſhew the virtues.*

Stamina (filamenta) 3. *Stylum* 4. ſemina, *Vaſcula* ſeminalia, ſiliquas, baccas.

Foliorum figuram, marginem, habitum, ordinem;

Radices ſimplices, ramoſas, oblongas, fibratas, 5. bulboſas, 6. tuberoſas, 7.

Quærit ubi ſponte naſcantur;

Hæ in montibus, 8. oriuntur, ſaxis, 9. muris, 10. aggeribus;

Illæ in agris, paſcuis, campis, ſylvis, 11, dumetis;

Aliæ in paludibus, ſtagnis, foſſis, fontibus, fluviis, 12. locis maritimis, et mari ipſo.

Pro diverſitate *naturæ*, *ſolum* amant reſtibile, arenoſum, glareoſum, pingue, humidum, ſiccum, petroſum, apricum, opacum.

Vires exquirit ad medicinam, *uſus* ad victum, pabulum, artes manuales.

Sapor, odor, color, vires indicant.

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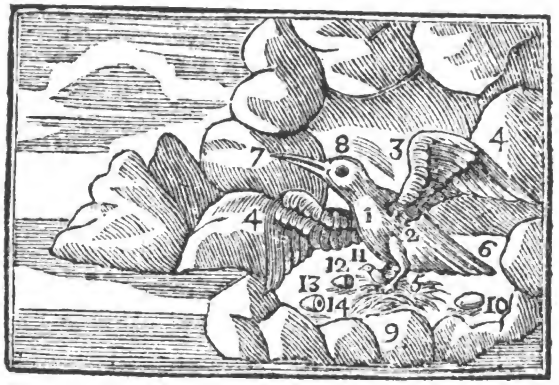
XXI.

Living-Creatures: and firſt, Birds.



Animalia: & primum, Aves.

A living Creature *liveth,*
perceiveth, moveth itſelf;
is born, dieth,
is nouriſhed,
and groweth; ſtandeth,
or ſitteth, or lieth,
or goeth
A Bird,
(here the King's Fiſher, 1. *making her Neſt in the Sea)*
is cover'd with Feathers, 2.
flyeth with Wings, 3.
hath two Pinions, 4.
as many Feet, 5.
a Tail, 6.
and a Bill, 7.
The She, 8. *layeth* Eggs, 10.
in a Neſt, 9.

Animal vivit,
ſentit, movet ſe;
naſcitur, moritur,
nutritur,
& creſcit; ſtat,
aut ſedet, aut cubat,
aut graditur.
Avis, (hic *Halcyon*, 1.
in Mari nidulans)

tegitur *Plumis*, 2.
volat *Pennis*, 3.
habet duas *Alas*, 4.
totidem *Pedes*, 5.
Caudam, 6.
& *Roſtrum*, 7.
Fœmella, 8. ponit *Ova*, 10.
in Nido, 9.

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and ſitting upon them,
hatcheth young ones, 11.
An Egg *is covered*
with a ſhell, 12.
under which is
the White, 13.
in this the Yolk, 14.

et incubans iis,
excludit *Pullos*, 11.
Ovum tegitur
teſta, 12.
ſub qua eſt
Albumen, 13.
in hoc *Vitellus*, 14.

Tame Fowls. XXII. *Aves Domeſticæ.*

The Cock, 1.
(which croweth in the Morning) hath a Comb, 2.
and Spurs, 3.
being gelded, he is called a Capon, *and is crammed in a* Coop, 4.
A Hen, 5.
ſcrapeth the Dunghill,
and picketh up Corns:
as alſo the Pigeons, 6.
(which are brought up in a

Gallus, 1.
(qui cantat mane)
habet *Criſtam*, 2.
& *Calcaria*, 3.
caſtratus dicitur
Capo, & faginatur
in *Ornithotrophico*, 4.
Gallina, 5.
ruſpatur *ſimetum*,
& colligit grana:
ſicut & *Columbæ*, 6.
(quæ educantur in *Columbario*

Pigeon-

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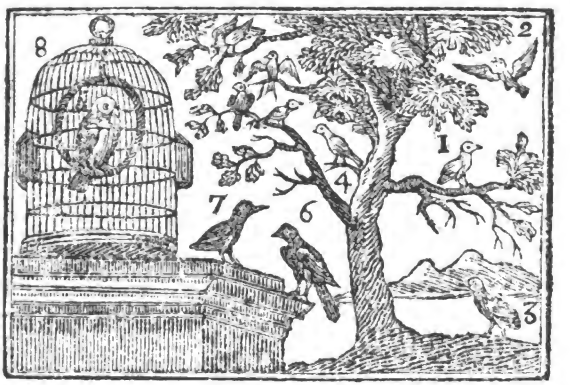
Pigeon-houſe, 7.
and the Turkey-cock, 8.
with his Turkey-hen, 9.
The gay Peacock, 10.
prideth in his Feathers.
The Stork, 11.
buildeth her Neſt
on the top of the Houſe.
The Swallow, 12.
the Sparrow, 13.
the Mag-pie, 14.
the Jackdaw, 15.
and the Bat, 16.
(or Flittermouſe)
uſe to flie about Houſes.

bario, 7.)
& *Gallopavus,* 8.
cum ſua *Meleagride,* 9.
Formoſus *Pavo,* 10.
ſuperbit pennis.
Ciconia, 11.
nidificat
in tecto.
Hirundo, 12.
Paſſer, 13.
Pica, 14.
Monedula, 15.
& *Veſpertilio,* 16.
(Mus alatus)
volitant circa Domus.

Singing-Birds. XXIII. *Oſcines.*



The Nightingale, 1. *ſingeth the ſweetlieſt of all.*
The Lark, 2 *ſingeth*

Luſcinia (Philomela) 1. cantat ſuaviſſime omnium.
Alauda, 2. cantillat

as ſo flieth in the Air.
The Quail, 3.
ſitting on the ground;
others on the boughs of trees, 4.
as, the Canary-bird,
the Chaffinch,
the Goldfinch,
the Siſkin,
the Linnet,
the little Titmouſe,
the Wood-wall,
the Robin-red-breaſt,
the Hedge-ſparrow, *&c.*
The party-colour'd Parrot, 5
the Black-bird, 6.
the Stare, 7.
with the Mag-pie,
and the Jay, *learn*
to frame men's words.
A great many are wont
to be ſhut in Cages, 8.

volitans in Aëre;
Coturnix, 3.
ſedens humi;
Cæteræ, in ramis arborum, 4.
ut, *Luteola* peregrina,
Fringilla,
Carduelis,
Acanthis,
Linaria,
parvus *Parus,*
Galgulus,
Rubecula,
Curruca, &c.
Diſcolor *Pſittacus,* 5.
Merula, 6.
Sturnus, 7.
cum *Pica,*
& *Monedula,* diſcunt
humanas voces formare.
Pleræque ſolent
includi *Cavetis,* 8.

Birds

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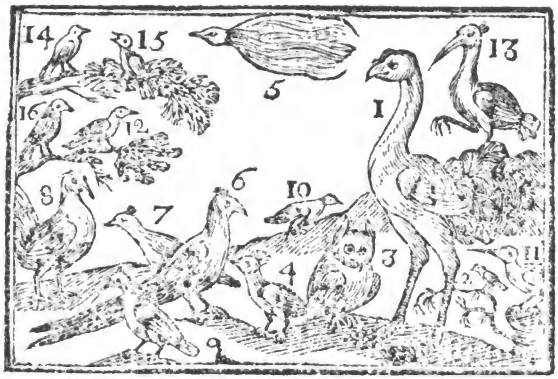
XXIV.

Birds that haunt the Fields and Woods.



Aves Campestres & Sylvestres.

The Ostrich, 1.
is the greatest Bird.
The Wren, 2.
is the least.
The Owl, 3.
the most despicable.
The Whoopoo, 4.
the most nasty,
for it eateth dung.
The Bird of Paradise, 5.
is very rare.
The Pheasant, 6.
the Bustard, 7.
the deaf wild Peacock, 8.
the Moor-hen, 9.
the Partridge, 10.
the Woodcock, 11.
and the Thrush, 12.

Struthio, 1.
ales est maximus.
Regulus, 2. (Trochilus)
minimus.
Noctua, 3.
despicatissimus.
Upupa, 4.
sordidissimus,
vescitur enim stercoribus.
Manucodiata, 5.
rarissimus.
Phasianus, 6.
Tarda (Otis) 7.
surdus *Tetrao*, 8.
Attagen, 9.
Perdix, 10.
Gallinago (Rusticola) 11.
& *Turdus*, 12.

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are counted Dainties.
Among the reſt,
the beſt are,
the watchful Crane, 13.
the mournful Turtle, 14.
the Cuckow, 15.
the Stock-dove,
the Speight. *the* Jay,
the Crow, *&c.* 16.

habentur in deliciis.
Inter reliquas,
potiſſimæ ſunt,
Grus, 13. pervigil.
Turtur, 14. gemens.
Cuculus, 15.
Palumbes,
Picus, *Garrulus*,
Cornix, &c. 16.

Ravenous Birds. XXV. *Aves Rapaces.*

The Eagle, 1.
the King of Birds,
looketh upon the Sun.
The Vulture, 2.
and the Raven, 3.
feed upon Carrion.

The Kite, 4. *purſueth* Chickens.

Aquila, 1.
Rex Avium,
intuetur Solem.
Vultur, 2.
& *Corvus*, 3.
paſcuntur *morticinis*,
[cadaveribus.]
Milvus, 4. infectatur
pullos gallinaceos.

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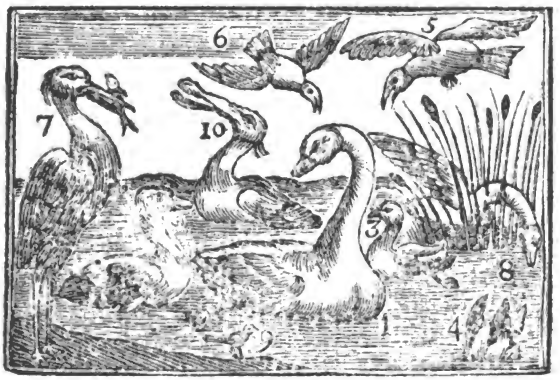
The Falcon, 5.
the Hobbie, 6.
and the Hawk, 7.
catch at little Birds.
The Gerfalcon, 8. *catcheth Pigeons, and greater Birds.*

Falco, 5.
Nisus, 6.
& *Accipiter*, 7.
captant aviculas.
Astur, 8. captat columbas, & aves majores.

Water-Fowl. XXVI. *Aves Aquaticæ.*



The white Swan, 1.
the Goose, 2.
and the Duck, 3.
swim up and down.
The Cormorant, 4.
diveth.
Add to these the Water-hen,
and the Pelican, &c. 10.
The Osprey, 5.
and the Sea-mew, 6.
flying down-wards,

Olor, 1. candidus,
Anser, 2.
& *Anas*, 3.
natant.
Mergus, 4.
se mergit.
Adde his Fulicam,
Pelecanum, &c. 10.
Haliætus, 5.
& *Gavia*, 6.
devolantes,

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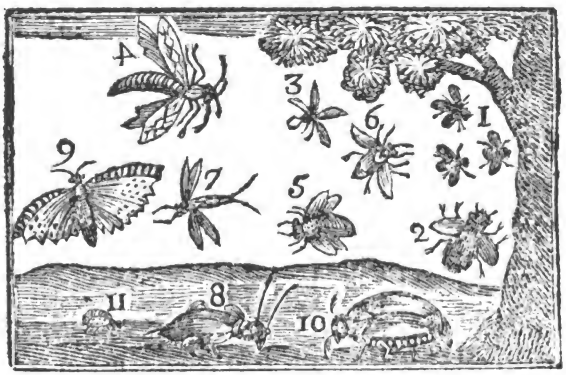
uſe to catch Fiſh;
but the Heron, 7.
ſtanding on the Banks.
The Bittern, 8.
putteth his bill into the water,
and belloweth like an ox.
The Water-wagtail, 9.
waggeth the tail.

captant Piſces;
ſed *Ardea*, 7.
ſtans in Ripis.
Butio, 8.
inſerit roſtrum aquæ,
& mugit ut bos.
Motacilla, 9.
motat caudam.

Flying Vermin. XXVII. *Inſecta volantia.*



The Bee, 1. *maketh honey,*
which the Drone, 2. *devoureth.*
The Waſp, 3.
and the Hornet, 4.
meleſt with a ſting;
and the Gad-Bee
(*or* Breeſe) 5.
eſpecially Cattle;
but the Fly, 6.

Apis, 1. facit mel,
quod *Fucus*, 2. depaſcit.
Veſpa, 3.
& *Crabro*, 4.
infeſtant aculeo;
& *Oeſtrum*
(Aſilus) 5.
imprimis *Pecus*;
autem *Muſca*, 6.

and

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and the Gnat, 7. *us.*
The Cricket, 8. *ſingeth.*
The Butterfly, 9. *is a winged* Caterpillar.
The Beetle, 10. *covereth her wings with* Caſes.
The Glow-worm, 11. *ſhineth by night.*

& *Culex*, 7. nos.
Gryllus, 8. cantillat.
Papilio, 9. eſt alata *Eruca.*
Scarabæus, 10. tegit alas *Vaginis.*
Cicindela [Lampyris] 11. nitet noctu.

XXVIII.

Four-Footed Beaſts: and firſt, thoſe about the Houſe.

Quadrupeda: & primum Domeſtica.

The Dog, 1.
with the Whelp, 2.
is keeper of the Houſe.
The Cat, 3.

Canis, 1.
m *Catello*, 2.
cuſtos Domûs.
Felis (Catus) 3.

riddeth the Houſe
of Mice, 4.
which alſo a
Mouſe-trap, 5. *doth.*
The Squirrel, 6.
The Ape, 7.
and the Monkey, 8.
are kept at home
for delight.
The Dormouſe, 9.
and other greater Mice, 10.
as, the Weeſel, the Marten,
and the Ferret,
trouble the Houſe.

purgat domum
à *Muribus*, 4.
quod etiam
Muſcipula, 5. facit.
Sciurus, 6.
Simia, 7.
& *Cercopithecus*, 8.
habentur domi
delectamento.
Glis, 9.
& cæteri Mures majores, 10.
ut *Muſtela*, *Martes*,
Viverra,
infeſtant domum.

Herd-Cattle. XXIX. *Pecora.*

The Bull, 1. the Cow, 2.
and the Calf, 3.
are covered with hair.
The Ram, the Weather, 4.
the Ewe, 5. *and the* Lamb, 6.
bear wool.

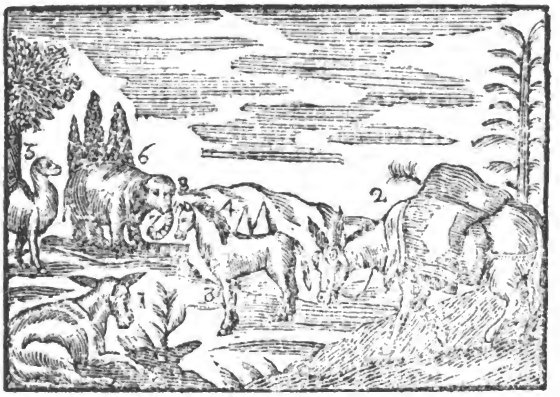
Taurus, 1. *Vacca*, 2.
& *Vitulus*, 3.
teguntur pilis.
Aries, *Vervex*, 4.
Ovis, 5. cum *Agno*, 6.
geſtant lanam.

The

The He-goat, the Gelt-goat, 7.
with the She-goat, 8.
and Kid, 9. *have*
ſhag-hair, *and* beards.
The Hog, the Sow, 10.
and the Pigs, 11.
have briſtles,
but not horns;
but alſo cloven feet
as thoſe others (have).

Hircus, Caper, 7.
cum *Capra,* 8.
& *Hædo,* 9. habent
Villos & aruncos.
Porcus, Scrofa, 10.
cum *Procellis,* 11.
habent *Setas,*
at non *Cornua*;
ſed etiam *Ungulas biſulcas*
ut illa.

Labouring-Beaſts. XXX. *Jumenta.*



The Aſs, 1.
and the Mule, 2.
carry burthens.
The Horſe, 3.
(which a Mane, 4. *graceth)*
carrieth us.
The Camel, 5.
carrieth the Merchant
with his Ware.

Aſinus, 1.
& *Mulus,* 2.
geſtant Onera.
Equus, 3.
(quem *Juba,* 4. ornat)
geſtat nos ipſos.
Camelus, 5.
geſtat Mercatorem
cum mercibus ſuis.

The

The Elephant, 6.
draweth his meat to him
with his Trunk, 7.
He hath two Teeth, 8.
ſtanding out,
and is able to carry
full thirty men.

Elephas, (Barrus) 6.
attrahit pabulum
Proboſcidae, 7.
Habet duos *Dentes*, 8.
prominentes,
& poteſt portare
etiam triginta viros.

Wild-Cattle. XXIX. *Ferae Pecudes.*

The Buff. 1.
and the Buffal, 2.
are wild Bulls.
The Elke, 3
being bigger than an Horſe
(whoſe back is impenetrable)
hath knaggy Horns;
as alſo the Hart, 4.
but the Roe, 5.
and the Hind-calf, *almoſt none.*
The Stone-buck, 6.
lugs great ones;
The Wild-goat, 7.
hath very little ones,
by which ſhe hangeth
herſelf on a Rock.

Orus, 1.
& *Bubulus*, 2.
ſunt feri Boves.
Alces, 3.
major Equo (cujus tergus eſt
impenetrabilis)
habet ramoſa cornua;
ut & *Cervus*, 4.
Sed *Caprea*, 5.
cum *Hinnulo*, ferè nulla.
Capricornus, 6.
praegrandia;
Rupicapra, 7.
minuta,
quibus ſuſpendit
ſe ad rupem.

The

The Unicorn, 8.
hath but one,
but that a precious one.
The Boar, 9.
aſſaileth one with his tuſks.
The Hare, 10. *is fearful.*
The Cony, 11.
diggeth the Earth;
As alſo the Mole, 12.
which maketh hillocks.

Monoceros, 8.
habet unum,
ſed pretioſum.
Aper, 9.
graſſatur dentibus.
Lepus, 10. pavet.
Cuniculus, 11.
perſodit *terram*;
Ut & *Talpa*, 12.
quæ facit *grumos*.

Wild Beaſts. XXXII. *Feræ Beſtiæ.*

Wild Beaſts
have ſharp paws, and
teeth, and are fleſh eaters.
As the Lion, 1.
the King of four-footed Beaſts,
having a mane;
with the Lioneſs.
The ſpotted Panther, 2.

Beſtiæ
habent acutos ungues, &
dentes, ſuntque carnivoræ.
Ut *Leo*, 1.
Rex quadrupedum,
jubatus;
cum *Leænâ*.
Maculoſus *Pardo* (Panthera) 2.

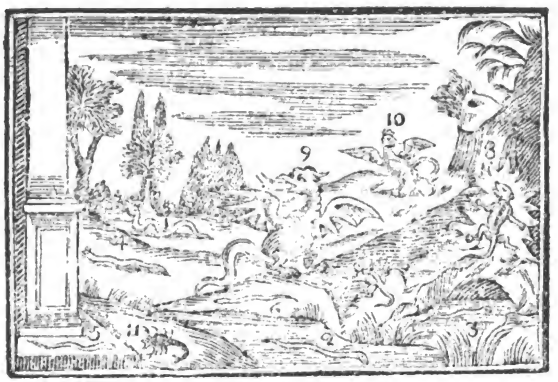
The

The Tyger, 3.
the cruelleſt of all.
The Shaggy Bear, 4.
The ravenous Wolf, 5.
The quick-ſighted Ounce, 6.
The tailed Fox, 7.
the craftieſt of all.
The Hedge-hog, 8.
is prickly.
The Badger, 9.
delighteth in holes.

Tygris, 3.
immaniſſima omnium.
Villoſus *Urſus*, 4.
Rapax *Lupus*, 5.
Lynx, 6. viſu pollens.
Caudata *Vulpes*, 7.
aſtutiſſima *omnium.*
Erinaceus, 8.
eſt aculeatus.
Meles, 9.
gaudet latebris.

XXXIII.

Serpents and Creeping Things.



Serpentes & Reptilia.

Snakes *creep*
by winding themſelves;
The Adder, 1.
in the wood;
The Water-ſnake, 2.
in the water;
The Viper, 3.
amongſt great ſtones:

Angues repunt
ſinuando ſe;
Coluber, 1.
in Sylvâ;
Natrix (hydra) 2.
in Aquâ;
Vipera, 3.
in ſaxis;

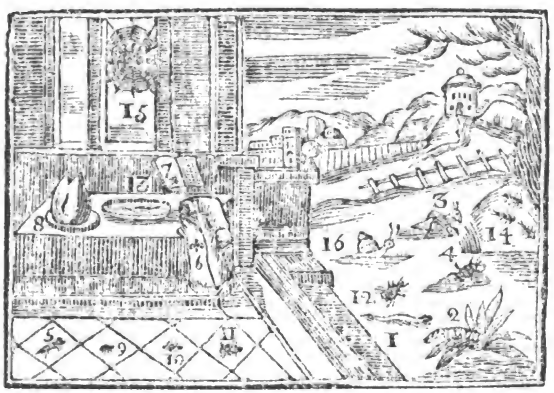
The

The Aſp, 4. *in the fields.*
The Boa *(or* Mild ſnake) 5. *in Houſes.*
The Slow-worm, 6. *is blind.*
The Lizard, 7.
and the Salamander, 8. *(that liveth long in fire) have feet.*
The Dragon, 9.
a winged Serpent,
killeth with his Breath.
The Baſiliſk, 10.
with his Eyes;
And the Scorpion, 11.
with his poiſonous tail.

Aſpis, 4. in campis.
Boa, 5.
in Domibus.
Cæcilia, 6.
eſt cœca.
Lacerta, 7.
Salamandra, 8
(in igne vivax,) habent pedes.

Draco, 9.
Serpens alatus,
necat halitu.
Baſiliſcus, 10.
Oculis;
Scorpio, 11.
venenatâ caudâ.

Crawling-Vermin. XXXIV. *Inſecta repentia.*



Worms *gnaw things.* | *Vermes* rodunt res.

The

The Earth-worm, 1. *the Earth.*
The Caterpillar, 2. *the Plant.*
The Graſs-hopper, 3. *the Fruits.*
The Mite, 4. *the Corn.*
The Timber-worm, 5. *Wood.*
The Moth, 6. *a garment.*
The Book-worm, 7. *a Book.*
Maggots, 8. *Fleſh and Cheeſe.*
Hand-worms, *the Hair.*
The ſkipping Flea, 9. *the* Louſe, 10. *and the ſtinking* Wall-louſe, (Bug) 11. *bite us.*
The Tick, 12. *is a Blood-ſucker.*
The Silk-worm, 13. *maketh ſilk.*
The Piſmire, 14. *is painful.*
The Spider, 15. *weaveth a Cobweb, nets for flies.*
The Snail, 16. *carrieth about her Snail horn.*

Lumbricus, 1. Terram.
Eruca, 2. Plantam.
Cicada, 3. Fruges.
Curculio, 4. Frumenta.
Teredo (ceſſis) 5. Ligna.
Tinea, 6. veſtem.
Blatta, 7. Librum.
Termites, 8. Carnem & Caſeum.
Acari, Capillum.
Saltans *Pulex*, 9. *Pediculus*, 10. fœtens *Cimex*, 11. mordent nos.
Ricinus, 12. ſanguiſugus eſt.
Bombyx, 13. facit ſericum.
Formica, 14. eſt laborioſa.
Aranea, 15. texit Araneum, retia muſcis.
Cochlea, 16. circumfert Teſtam.

XXXV.

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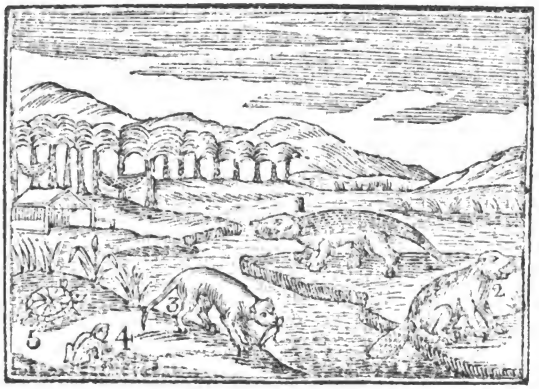
XXXV.

Creatures that live as well by Water as by Land.



Amphibia.

Creatures that live by land and by water, are,
The Crocodile, 1.
a cruel and preying Beaſt of the River Nilus;
The Caſtor *or* Beaver, 2.
having Feet like a Gooſe, and a ſcaly tail to ſwim.

The Otter, 3.
the croaking Frog, 4.
with the Toad.
The Tortoiſe, 5.
covered above and beneath with ſhells, as with a Target.

Viventia
in terra & aquâ, ſunt,
Crocodilus, 1.
immanis & prædatrix beſtia
Nili fluminis;
Caſtor (Fiber) 2.
habens pedes anſerinos,
& ſquameam Caudam
ad natandum.
Lutra, 3.
& coaxans *Rana*, 4.
cum *Bufone*.
Teſtudo, 5.
operta & infra
teſtis,
ceu ſcuto.

XXXVI.

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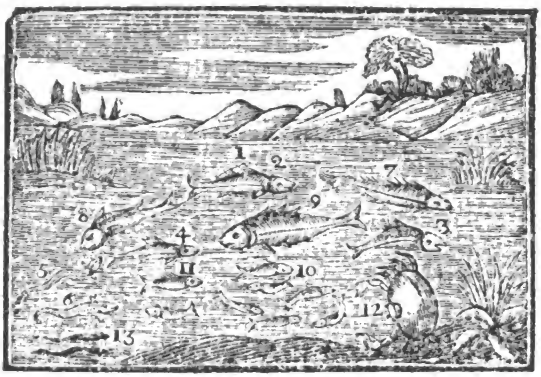
XXXVI.

River Fiſh and Pond Fiſh.



Piſces Fluviatiles & Lacuſtres.

A Fiſh *hath* Fins, 1.
with which it ſwimmeth,
and Gills, 2.
by which it taketh breath;
and Prickles
inſtead of bones: beſides,
the Male *hath a* Milt,
and the Female *a* Roe.
Some have Scales,
as the Carp, 3.
and the Luce *or* Pike, 4.
Some are ſleek,
as the Eel, 5.
and the Lamprey, 6.
The Sturgeon, 7.
having a ſharp ſnout, groweth beyond the Length of a Man.
The Sheath-fiſh, 8.

Piſcis habet *Pinnas*, 1.
quibus natat;
& *Branchias*, 2.
quibus reſpirat;
& *Spinas*
loco oſſium: præterea,
Mas Lactes,
Fœmina Ova.
Quidam habent *Squamas*,
ut *Carpio*, 3.
Lucius (Lupus) 4.
Alii ſunt glabri,
ut, *Anguilla*, 5.
Muſtela, 6.
Accipenſer (Sturio) 7.
mucronatus, creſcit
ultra longitudinem viri.
Silurus, 8.

having

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having wide Cheeks,
is bigger than he:
But the greateſt,
is the Huſon, 9.
Minews, 10.
ſwimming by ſhoals,
are the leaſt.
Others of this ſort are,
the Perch, *the* Biey,
the Barbel,
the Eſch, *the* Trout,
the Gudgeon, *and* Tench, 11.
The Crab-fiſh, 12.
is covered with a ſhell, *and*
it hath Claws, and crawleth
forwards and backwards.
The Horſe-leech, 13.
ſucketh blood.

bucculentus,
major illo eſt:
Sed maximus
Antaſeus (Huſo,) 9.
Apuæ, 10.
natantes gregatim,
ſunt minutiſſimi.
Alii hujus generis ſunt,
Perca, Alburnus,
Mullus, (Barbus)
Thymallus, Trutta,
Gobius, Tinca, 11.
Cancer, 12.
tegitur *cruſta,*
habetque *chelas*, & graditur
porro & retrò.
Hirudo, 13.
fugit ſanguinem.

XXXVII.

Sea-fiſh, and Shell-fiſh. *Marini piſces & Conchæ.*

The Whale, 1. *is the*
greateſt of the Sea-fiſh,

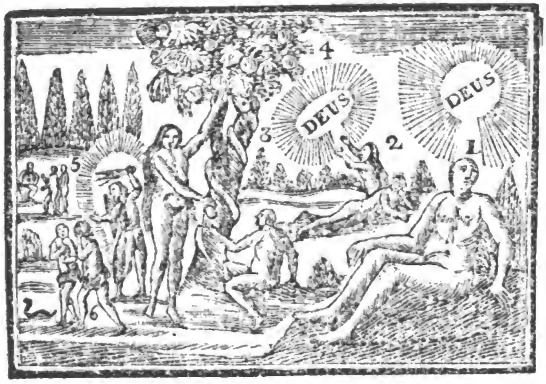
Balæna (Cetus) 1. maximus Piſcium marinorum.

The

The Dolphin, 2.
the ſwifteſt.
The Scate 3.
the moſt monſtrous.
Others are the Lamprel, 4
the Salmon, *or the* Lax, 5.
There are alſo fiſh that fly, 6.
Add Herrings, 7.
which are brought pickled,
and Place, 8. *and* Cods, 9.
which are brought dry;
and the Sea-monſters,
the Seal, 10.
and the Sea-horſe, *&c.*
Shell-fiſh, 11. *have* Shells.
The Oyſter, 12.
affordeth ſweet meat.
The Purple-fiſh, 13.
purple;
The Naker, Pearls, 14.

Delphinus, 2.
velociſſimus.
Raia, 3.
monſtroſiſſimus.
Alii ſunt *Muræna*, 4.
Salmo (Eſox) 5.
Dantur etiam volatiles, 6.
Adde *Haleces*, 7.
qui ſalſi.
& *Paſſeres*, 8. cum *Aſellis*, 9.
qui adferuntur arefacti;
& monſtra marina,
Phocam, 10.
Hippopotamum, &c.
Concha, 11. habet *teſtas.*
Oſtrea, 12.
dat *lapidem carnem.*
Murex, 13.
purpuram;
Alia (Oſtrea) 14. Margaritas.

Man. XXXVIII. *Homo*



Adam, 1. *the firſt Man,*

Adamus, 1. primu Homo,

was

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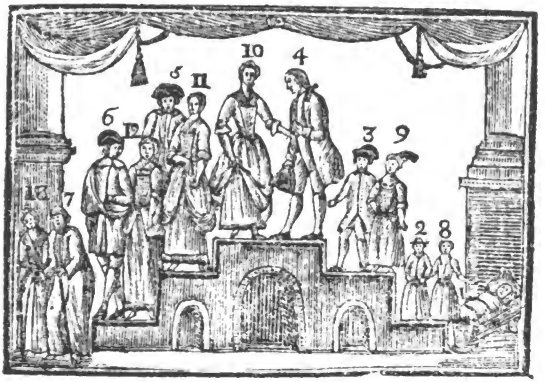
was made by God after his own Image the sixth day of the Creation of a Lump of Earth.
And Eve, 2.
the first Woman,
was made of the Rib of the Man.
These, being tempted
by the Devil *under the shape of a* Serpent, 3.
when they had eaten of the fruit of the forbidden Tree, 4.
were condemned, 5.
to misery and death,
with all their posterity,
and cast out of Paradise, 6.

formatus est à Deo
ad Imaginem suum
sextâ die Creationis,
è Gleba Terræ.
Et *Eva*, 2.
prima Mulier,
formata est è Costâ Viri.
Hi, seducti
a *Diabolo* sub specie
Serpentis, 3.
cum comederent
de fructu *vetitæ Arboris*, 4.
damnati sunt, 5.
ad miseriam & mortem,
cum omni posteritate sua,
& ejecti e *Paradiso*, 6.

XXXIX.

The Seven Ages of Man.



Septem Ætates Hominis.

A Man *is first an* Infant, 1. | *Homo* est primum *Infans*, 1.

then

then a Boy, 2.
then a Youth, 3.
then a Young-man, 4.
then a Man, 5.
after that, an Elderly-man, 6.
and, at laſt, a decrepid Old Man, 7.

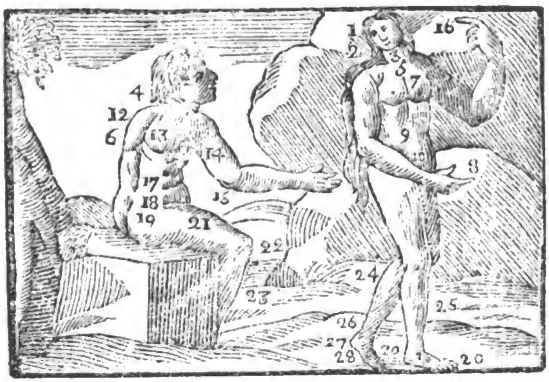
So alſo in the other Sex, *there are,* a Girl, 8.
A Damſel, 9. *A* Maid, 10.
A Woman, 11.
An Elderly Woman, 12.
and a decrepid Old Woman, 13.

deinde *Puer*, 2.
tum *Adoleſcens*, 3.
inde *Juvenis*, 4.
poſteà *Vir*, 5.
dehinc *Senex*, 6.
tandem *Silicernium*, 7.

Sic etiam in altero *Sexu*, ſunt, *Pupa*, 8.
Puella, 9. *Virgo*, 10.
Mulier, 11.
Vetula, 12.
Anus decrepita, 13.

XI.

The outward Parts of a Man.



Membra Hominis Externa.

The Head, 1. *is above,* *the* Feet, 20. *below,*

Caput, 1. eſt ſupra, infra *Pedes*, 20.

The

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The fore part of the Neck
(which ends at
the Arm-holes, 2.)
is the Throat, 3.
the hinder part, the Crag, 4.
The Breaſt, F *is before*;
the back, 6. *behind*;
Women have in it
two Dugs, 7.
with Nipples.
Under the Breaſt
is the Belly, 9.
in the middle of it,
the Navel, 10.
underneath the Groin, 11.
and the privities.
The Shoulder-blades, 12.
are behind the back,
on which the Shoulders *depend*, 13.
on theſe the Arms, 14.
with the Elbow, 15. *and then*
on either ſide the Hands,
the right, 8. *and the* left, 16.
The Loins, 17.
are next the Shoulders,
with the Hips, 18.
and in the Breech,
the Buttocks, 19.
Theſe make the Foot;
the Thigh, 21. *then the* Leg, 23.
(the Knee *being betwixt*
them, 22.)
in which is the Calf, 24.
with the Shin, 25.
then the Ancles, 26.
the Heel, 27.
and the Sole, 28.
in the very end,
the great Toe, 29.
with four (other) Toes.

Anterior pars Colli
(quod deſinit
in *Axillas*, 2.)
eſt *Jugulum*, 3.
poſterior *Cervix*, 4.
Pectus, 5. eſt ante,
Dorſum, 6. retro;
Fœminis ſunt in illo
binæ *Mammæ*, 7.
cum *papillis*.
Sub pectore
eſt *Venter*, 9.
in ejus medio,
Umbilicus, 10.
ſubtus *Inguen*, 11.
& *pudenda*.
Scapulæ, 12.
ſunt a tergo,
â quibus pendent *humeri*, 13.
ab his *Brachia*, 14.
cum *Cubito*, 15. inde,
ad utrumque Latus, *Manus*,
Dextera 8. & *Siniſtra*, 16.
Lumbi, 17.
excipiunt Humeros,
cum *Coxis*, 18.
& *in Podice*, (culo)
Nates, 19.
Abſolvunt Pedem;
Femur, 20. tum *Crus*, 23.
(Genu, 22. intermedio)

in quo *Sura*, 24.
cum *Tibiâ*, 25.
abhinc *Tali*, 26.
Calx (Calcaneum) 27.
& *Solum*, 28.
in extremo
Hallux, 29.
cum quatuor *Digitis*.

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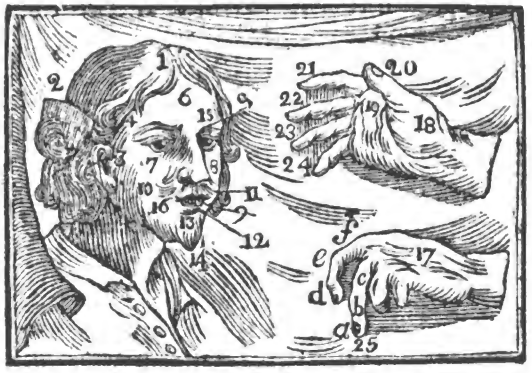
XLI.

The Head and the Hand. *Caput & Manus.*



In the Head are
the Hair, 1.
(*which is combed*
with a Comb, 2.)
two Ears, 3.
the Temples, 4.
and the Face, 5.
In the Face are
the Fore-head, 6.
both the Eyes, 7.
the Noſe, 8.
(*with two* Noſtrils)
the Mouth, 9.
the Cheeks, 10.
and the Chin, 13.
The Mouth *is fenced*
with a Muſtachio, 11.
and Lips, 12.

In Capite ſunt
Capillus, 1.
(qui pectitur
Pectine, 2.)
Aures, 3. binæ,
& *Tempora*, 4.
Facies, 5.
In facie ſunt
Frons, 6.
Oculus, 7. uterque,
Naſus, 8.
(cum duabus *Naribus*)
Os, 9.
Genæ (Malæ) 10.
& *Mentum*, 13.
Os ſeptum eſt
Myſtace, 11.
& *Labiis*, 12.

a Tongue

a Tongue *and* Palate,
and Teeth, 16.
in the Cheek-bone.
A Man's Chin
is covered with a Beard, 14.
and the Eye
(*in which is the* White
and the Apple)
with Eye-lids,
and an Eye-brow, 15.
The Hand *being closed,*
is a Fiſt, 17.
being open is a palm, 18.
in the midſt is the hollow, 19.
of the Hand;
the extremity is the
Thumb, 20.
with four Fingers,
the Fore-finger, 21.
the Middle-finger, 22.
the Ring-finger, 23
and the Little-finger, 24.
In every one are
three joints, a. b. c.
and as many knuckles, d. e. f.
with a nail, 25.

Lingua cum *Palato,*
Dentibus, 16.
in *Maxilla.*
Mentum virile
tegitur *Barba*, 14.
Oculus vero,
(in quo *Albugo*
& *Pupilla*)
palpebris,
& *ſupercilio*, 15.
Manus contracta,
Pugnus, 17. eſt,
aperta *Palma*, 18.
in medio *Vola*, 19.

extremitas,
Pollex, 20.
cum quatuor *Digitis,*
Indice, 21.
Medio, 22.
Annulari, 23.
& *Auriculari*, 24.
In quolibet ſunt
articuli tres, *a. b. c.*
& totidem *Condyli, d, e. f.*
cum *Ungue*, 25.

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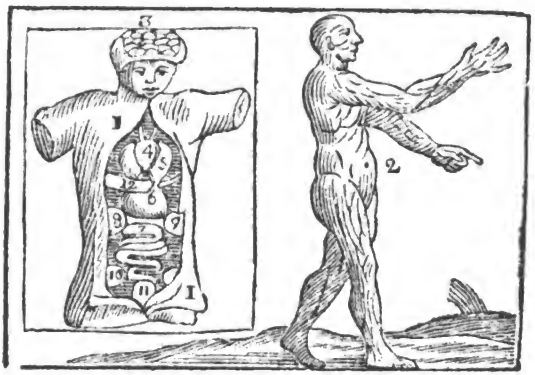
The Fleſh and Bowels. XLII. *Caro & Viſcera.*



In the Body *are the* Skin *with the* Membranes,
the Fleſh *with the* Muſcles,
the Chanels,
the Griſtles,
the Bones *and the* Bowels.

The Skin, 1. *being pull'd off, the* Fleſh, 2. *appeareth, not in a continued lump, but being diſtributed, as it were in ſluft puddings, which they call* Muſcles, *whereof there are reckoned* four hundred and five, *being the Chanels of the* Spirits, *to move the* Members.

The Bowels *are the inward* Members:

As in the Head, the Brains, 3. *being compaſſed about with a* Skull, *and*

In *Corpore* ſunt *Cutis* cum *Membranis*,
Caro cum *Muſculis*,
Canales,
Cartilagines,
Oſſa & *Viſcera*.

Cute, 1. detractâ,
Caro, 2. apparet,
non continuâ maſsâ,
ſed diſtributa,
tanquam in farcimina,
quos vocant *Muſculos*,
quorum numerantur
quadringenti quinque,
canales *Spirituum*,
ad movendum *Membra*.

Viſcera ſunt *Membra* interna:

Ut in Capite, *Cerebrum*, 3. circumdatum *Cranio*, &

the

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the Skin which covereth the Skull.

In the Breaſt, the Heart, 4.
covered with a thin Skin about it, *and* the Lungs, 5.
breathing to and fro.

In the Belly,
the Stomach, 6.
and the Guts, 7.
covered with a Caul.
The Liver, 8.
and in the left ſide oppoſite to it, the Milt, 9.
the two Kidneys, 10.
and the Bladder, 11.

The Breaſt
is divided from the Belly by a thick Membrane, which is called the Mid-riff, 12.

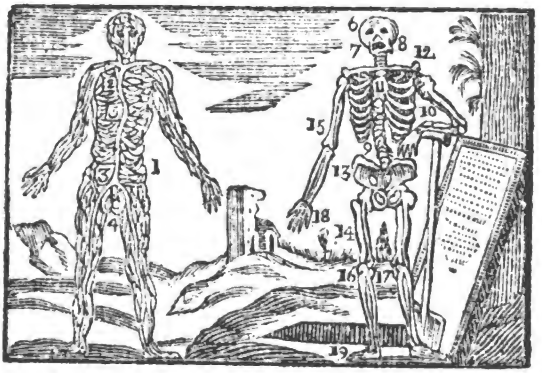
Pericranio.

In Pectore, *Cor*, 4.
obvolutum *Pericardio*,
& *Pulmo*, 5.
reſpirans.

In *Ventre*,
Ventriculus, 6.
& *Inteſtina*, 7.
obducta *Omento*.
Jecur (Hepar) 8.
& à ſiniſtro oppoſitus
ei *Lien*, 9.
duo *Renes*, 10.
cum *Veſica*, 11.

Pectus
dividitur à Ventre
craſſâ Membranâ,
quæ vocatur
Diaphragma, 12.

The Chanels and Bones. XLIII. *Canales & Oſſa.*



The Chanels of the Body are Canales Corporis ſunt

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The Arteries *carrying* Blood *from the* Heart;
The Veins *returning the Blood to the Heart*;
The Nerves *carrying Senſe and Motion throughout the Body from the* Brain.
You ſhall find theſe three, 1. *every where joined together.*
Beſides, from the Mouth into the Stomach is the Gullet, 2,
the way of the meat and drink, and by it to the Lights, the Wezand, 5.
for breathing;
from the Stomach to the Arſe *is a great* Gut, 3.
to purge out the Ordure;
from the Liver to the Bladder, the Ureter, 4.
for making water.
The Bones *are in the Head, the* Skull, 6.
the two Cheek-bones, 7.
with thirty two Teeth, 8.
Then the Back-bone, 9.
the Pillar of the Body, conſiſting of thirty four turning Joints, *that the Body may bend itſelf.*
The Ribs, 10.
whereof there are twenty four.
The Breaſt-bone, 11.
the two Shoulder-blades, 12.
the Buttock-bone, 13.
the bigger Bone *in the* Arm, 15.
and the leſſer Bone *in the* Arm.

Arteriæ, deferentes *ſanguinem è Corde*;
Venæ ſanguinem cordi refundentes;
Nervi, deferentes Senſum et Motum, per Corpus a *Cerebro.*
Invenies hæc tria, 1. ubique ſociata.
Porrò, ab Ore in Ventriculum *Gula*, 2.
via cibi ac potus;
& juxta hanc, ad Pulmonem, *Guttur*, 5.
pro reſpiratione;
à ventriculo ad Anum *Colon*, 3.
ad excernendum *Stercus*;
ab Hepate ad Veſicam, *Ureter*, 4.
reddendæ urinæ.
Oſſa ſunt
in Capite, *Calvaria*, 6.
duæ *Maxillæ*, 7.
cum XXXII. *Dentibus*, 8.
Tum *Spina dorſi*, 9.
columna Corporis,
conſtans ex XXXIV.
Vertebris, ut Corpus queat flectere ſe.
Coſtæ, 10.
quarum viginti quatuor.
Os pectoris, 11.
duæ *Scapulæ*, 12.
Os ſeſſibuli, 13.
Lacerti, 15.

& *Ulnæ.*

The

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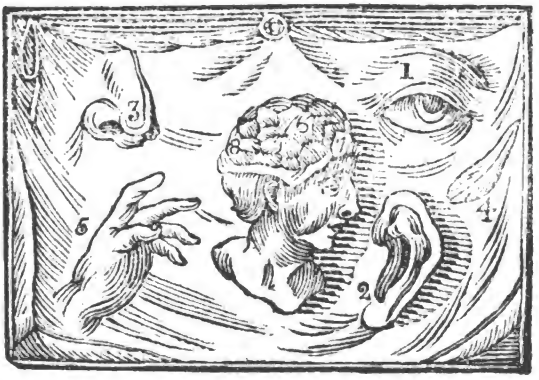
The Thigh-bone, 15. *the foremoſt*, 16. *and the hindmoſt* Bone, *in the* Leg, 17.
The Bones of the Hand, 18. *are thirty four*, *and of the foot*, 19. *thirty*.
The Marrow *is in the Bones*.

Tibia, 14.
Fibula, 16. anterior, & poſterior, 17.

Oſſa Manûs, 18. ſunt triginta quatuor,
Pedis, 19. triginta.
Medulla eſt in Oſſibus.

The outward and inward Senſes. XLIV. *Senſus externi & interni.*



There are five outward Senſes;
The Eye, 1. *ſeeth* Colours, *what is white or black*, *green or blue*, *red or yellow*.
The Ear, 2, *heareth* Sounds, *both natural*, *Voices and Words*; *and artificial*,

Sunt quinque externi *Senſus*;
Oculus, 1. videt *Colores*, quid album vel atrum, viride vel cœruleum, rubrum aut luteum, ſit.
Auris, 2. audit *Sonos*, tum naturales, Voces et Verba; tum artificiales,

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Muſical Tunes.

The Noſe, 3. ſcenteth *ſmells and ſtinks.*

The Tongue, 4. *with the roof of the Mouth taſtes* Savours, *what is ſweet or bitter, keen or biting, ſour or harſh.*

The Hand, 5. *by touching* diſcerneth *the quantity and quality of things;*
the hot and cold,
the moiſt and dry,
the hard and ſoft,
the ſmooth and rough,
the heavy and light.

The inward Senſes *are three.*

The Common Senſe, 7.
under the forepart of the head,
apprehendeth
things taken
from the outward Senſes.

The Phantaſye, 6.
under the crown of the head,
judgeth of thoſe things,
thinketh and dreameth

The Memory, 8.
under the hinder part of the head, *layeth up every thing and fetcheth them out:*
it loſeth ſome,
and this is forgetfulneſs.

Sleep,
is the reſt of the Senſes.

Tonos Muſicos.

Naſus, 3, *olfacit* odores & fœtores.

Lingua, 4. cum Palato guſtat *Sapores*,
quid dulce aut amarum, acre aut acidum, acerbum aut auſterum.

Manus, 5. tangendo
dignoſcit quantitatem & qualitatem rerum;
calidum & frigidum,
humidum et ſiccum,
durum & molle,
lævе & aſperum,
grave & leve

Senſus interni ſunt tres.

Senſus Communis, 7.
ſub *ſincipite*,
apprehendit
res perceptas
a Senſibus externis.

Phantaſia, 6.
ſub *vertice*,
dijudicat res iſtas,
cogitat, ſomniat.

Memoria, 8.
ſub *occipitio*,
recondit ſingula
& depromit:
deperdit quædam,
& hoc eſt *oblivio*.

Somnus,
eſt requies Senſuum.

The

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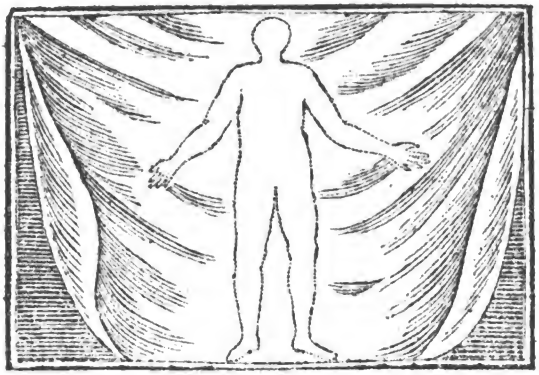
The Soul of Man. XLV. *Anima Hominis.*



The Soul *is the Life of the Body, one in the whole.*
Only Vegetative *in* Plants;

Withal Senſitive *in* Animals;
And alſo Rational *in* Men.

This conſiſteth in three things;
In the Underſtanding,
whereby it judgeth,
and underſtandeth,
a thing good and evil,
or true, or apparent.
In the Will,
whereby it chooſeth,
and deſireth,
or rejecteth,
or miſliketh a thing known.
In *the* Mind,
whereby it purſueth

Anima eſt vita
corporis, una in tota.
Tantùm *Vegetativa* in *Plantis*;
Simul *Senſitiva* in *Animalibus*;
Etiam *Rationalis* in *Homine.*
Hæc conſiſtet in tribus:

In *Mente* (Intellectu)
quâ cognoſcit,
& intelligit,
bonum ac malum,
vel verum, vel apparens.
In *Voluntate,*
quâ eligit,
& concupiſcit,
aut reiicit,
& averſatur cognitum.
In *Animo,*
quo proſequitur

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the Good choſen,
or avoideth the Evil rejected.
Hence is Hope *and* Fear
in the deſire,
and diſlike:
Hence is Love *and* Joy,
in the Fruition:
But Anger *and* Grief,
in ſuffering.
The true Judgement of a thing
is Knowledge;
the falſe, is Error,
Opinion *and* Suſpicion.

Bonum electum,
vel fugit Malum rejectum.
Hinc *Spes* & *Timor*,
in cupidine,
& averſatione:
Hinc *Amor* & *Gaudium*,
in fruitione:
Sed *Ira* ac *Dolor*,
in paſſione.
Vera cognitio rei,
eſt *Scientia*;
falſa, *Error*,
Opinio, *Suſpicio*.

XLVI.

Deformed and Monſtrous People. *Deformes & Monſtroſi.*

Monſtrous
and deformed *People are*
thoſe which differ in the Body
from the ordinary ſhape,

Monſtroſi
& *deformes* ſunt
abeuntes corpore
à communi formâ,

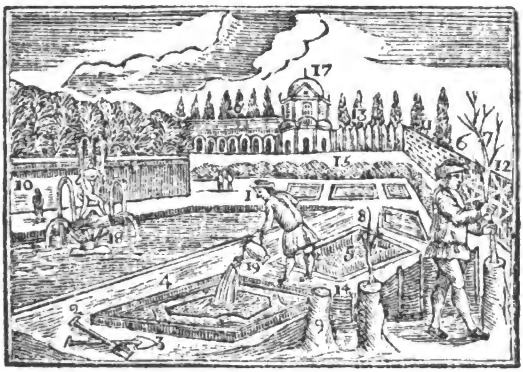
as

as are the huge Giant, 1.
the little Dwarf, 2.
One with two Bodies, 3.
One with two Heads, 4.
and ſuch like Monſters.
Amongſt theſe are reckoned,
The jolt-headed, 5.
The great-noſed, 6.
The blubber-lipped, 7.
The blub-cheeked, 8.
The goggle-eyed, 9.
The wry-necked, 10.
The great-throated, 11.
The crump-backed, 12.
The crump-footed, 13.
The ſteeple-crowned, 15.
add to theſe
The bald-pated, 14.

ut ſunt, Immanis *Gigas*, 1.
nanus *(Pumilio)* 2.
Bicorpor, 3.
Biceps, 4.
& id genus monſtra.
His accenſentur,
Capito, 5.
Naſo, 6.
Labeo, 7.
Bucco, 8.
Strabo, 9.
Obſtipus, 10.
Strumoſus, 11.
Gibboſus, 12.
Loripes, 13.
Cilo, 15.
adde
Calvaſtram, 14.

XLVII.

The Dreſſing of Gardens. *Hortorum cultura.*



We have ſeen Man:
Now let us go on to Man's

Vidimus hominem:
Jam pergamus

 Living,

Living, *and to* Handy-craft Trades, *which tend to it.*
The firſt and moſt ancient ſuſtenance, *were the* Fruits *of the* Earth.
Hereupon the firſt labour of Adam, was the dreſſing of a garden.
The Gardener, 1.
diggeth in a Garden-plot, *with a* Spade, 2.
or Mattock, 3.
and maketh Beds, 4.
and places wherein to plant Trees, 5.
on which he ſetteth Seeds *and* Plants.
The Tree Gardener, 6.
planteth trees, 7.
in an Orchard,
and grafteth Cyons, 8.
in Stocks, 9.
He fenceth his Garden, either by care, with a mound, 10.
or a ſtone-wall, 11.
or a rail, 12.
or pales, 13.
or a hedge, 14.
made of hedge-ſtakes, *and* bindings;
Or by Nature, with Brambles *and* Briars, 15.
It is beautified with Walks, 16.
and Galleries, 17.
It is watered with Fountains, 18.
and a Watering-pot, 19.

ad *Victum* hominis, & ad *Artes Mechanicas*, quæ huc faciunt.
Primus & antiquiſſimus *Victus*, erant *Fruges Terræ.*
Hinc primus Labor Adami, *Horti cultura.*
Hortulanus (Olitor) 1.
fodit in *Viridario*, *Ligone*, 2.
aut *Bipalio*, 3.
facitque *Pulvinos*, 4.
ac *Plantaria*; 5.

quibus inſerit *Semina & Plantas.*
Arborator, 6.
plantat Arbores, 7.
in *Pomario*,
inſeritque *Surculos*, 8.
Viviradicibus, 9.
Sepit hortum vel cura, *Muro*, 10.
aut *Macerie*, 11.
aut *Vacerra*, 12.
aut *Plancis*, 13.
aut *Sepe*, 14.
flexâ è *ſudibus & vitilibus*;
Vel Natura, *Dumis & Vepribus*, 15.
Ornatur *Ambulacris*, 16.
& *Pergulis*, 17.
Rigatur, *Fontanis*, 18.
& *Harpagio*, 19.

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The Plow-man, 1.
yoketh Oxen, 3.
to a Plough, 2.
and holding the Plow-ſtilt, 4.
in his left hand,
and the Plow-ſtaff, 5.
in his right hand,
with which he removeth Clods, 6.
he cutteth the Land (which was manured afore with Dung, 8.)
with a Share, 7.
and a Coulter,
and maketh Furrows, 9.
Then he ſoweth *the* Seed, 10.
and harroweth *it in with a* Harrow, 11.
The Reaper, 12.
ſheareth the ripe Corn with a Sickle, 13.
gathereth up the handfuls, 14.

Arator, 1.
jungit *Boves*, 3.
Aratro, 2.
& tenens *Stivam*, 4.
lævâ,
Rallum, 5.
dextrâ,
quâ amovet
Glebas, 9.
ſcindit terram
(ſtercoratam ante
Fimo, 8.)
Vomere, 7.
et *Dentali*,
facitque *Sulcos*, 9.
Tum *ſeminat*
Semen, 10.
& inoccat
Occâ, 11.
Meſſor, 12.
metit fruges maturas
Falce meſſoria, 13.
colligit *Manipulos*, 14.

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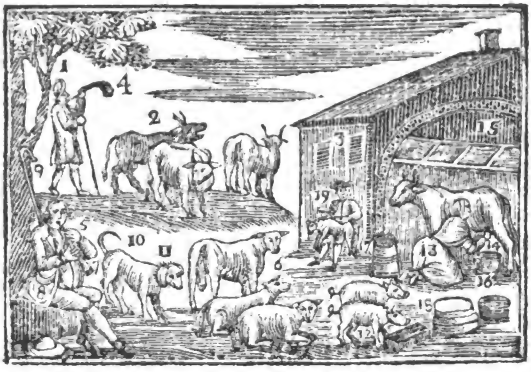
and bindeth the Sheaves, 15.
The Threſher, 16.
threſheth Corn
on the Barn-floor, 17.
with a Flail, 18.
toſſeth it in a winnowing baſket, 19.
and ſo when the Chaff,
and the Straw, 20.
are ſeparated from it,
he putteth it into Sacks, 21.
The Mower, 22.
maketh Hay *in a* Meadow,
cutting down Graſs
with a Scythe, 23.
and raketh it together
with a Rake, 24.
and maketh up Cocks, 26.
with a fork, 25. *and*
carrieth it on Carriages, 27.
into the Hay-barn, 28.

& colligat *Mergetes,* 15.
Tritor, 16.
triturat frumentum
in *Area Horrei,* 17.
Flagello (tribula) 18.
jactat *ventilabro,* 19.

atque ita *Paleâ*
& *Stramine,* 20.
ſeparatâ,
congerit in *Saccos,* 21.
Fœniſeca, 22.
facit *Fœnum* in *Prato,*
deſecans *Gramen*
Falce fœnaria, 23.
corraditque
Raſtro, 24.
componit *Acervos,* 26.
Furca, 25. &
convehit *Vehibus,* 27.
in *Fœnile,* 28.

Graſing. XLIX. *Pecuaria.*



Tillage

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Tillage of ground,
and keeping Cattle,
was in old time the care of Kings and Noble-men;
at this Day only of the meaneſt ſort of People.

The Neat-herd, 1.
calleth out the Herds, 2.
out of the Beaſt-houſes, 3.
with a Horn, 4.
and driveth them to feed.

The Shepherd, 5.
feedeth his Flock, 6.
being furniſhed with a Pipe 7.
and a Scrip, 8.
and a Sheep-hook, 9.
having with him a great Dog, 10.
fenced with a Collar, 11.
againſt the wolves.

Swine, 12.
are fed out of a Swine Trough

The Farmer's Wife, 13.
milketh the Udder
of the Cow, 14.
at the Cratch, 15.
over a Milk-pail, 16.
and maketh Butter
of Cream
in a Churn, 17.
and Cheeſes, 18.
of Curds.

The Wool, 19.
is ſhorn from Sheep,
whereof ſeveral Garments
are made.

Cultus Agrorum
& res pecuaria,
antiquiſſimis temporibus,
erat cura Regum, Heroum;
hodie tantum infimæ
Plebis.

Bubulcus, 1.
evocat *Armenta*, 2.
è *Bovillibus*, 3.
Buccina (Cornu) 4.
& ducit paſtum.

Opilio (Paſtor) 5.
paſcit *Gregem*, 6.
inſtructus *Fiſtula*, 7.
& *Pera*, 8.
ut & *Pedo*, 9.
habens ſecum *Moloſſum*, 10.

munitum *Millo*, 11.
contra Lupos.

Sues, 12.
ſaginantur ex *aqualiculo haræ.*

Villica, 13.
mulget *Ubera*
vaccæ, 14.
ad *Præſepe*, 15.
ſuper *mulctra*, 16.
et facit *Butyrum*
è *flore lactis*,
in Vaſe *butyraceo*, 17.
et Caſeos, 18.
è *Coagulo.*

Lana, 19.
detondetur *Ovibus*,
ex quâ variæ *Veſtes*
conficiuntur.

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L.

The Making of Honey. *Mellificium.*

The Bees *ſend out*
a ſwarm, 1. *and ſet over it*
a Leader, 2.
That ſwarm
being ready to fly away,
is recalled by the Tinkling
of a brazen Veſſel, 3.
and is put up
into a new Hive, 4.
They make little Cells
with ſix corners, 5.
and fill them with Honey-dew,
and make Combs, 6.
out of which the Honey
runneth, 7.
The Partitions *being*
melted with fire,
turn into Wax, 8.

Apes emittunt
Examen, 1. adduntque illi
Ducem (Regem) 2.
Examen illud,
avolaturum,
revocatur tinnitu
Vaſis ænei, 3.
& includitur
novo *Alveari*, 4.
Struunt *Cellulas*
ſexangulares, 5.
et complent eas *Melligine*,
& faciunt *Favos*, 6.
è quibus *Mel*
effluit, 7.
Crates
liquati igne
abeunt in *Ceram*, 8.

Grinding

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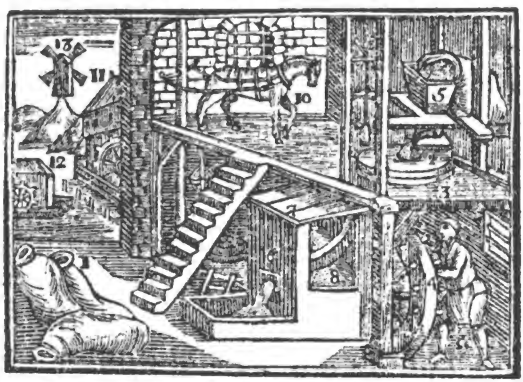

In a Mill, 1.
a ſtone, 2. *runneth*
upon a ſtone, 3.
A Wheel, 4.
turning them about,
and grindeth Corn poured in by
a Hopper, 5.
and parteth the Bran, 6.
falling into the Trough, 7.
from the Meal ſlipping through
a Bolter, 8.
Such a Mill was firſt
a Hand-mill, 9.
then a Horſe-mill, 10.
then a Water-mill, 11.
and a Ship-mill, 12.
and at laſt, a Wind-mill, 13.

In *Mola,*
Lapis 2. currit
ſuper lapidem, 3.
Rota, 4.
circumagente,
et conterit grana infuſa
per *Infundibulum,* 5.
ſeparatque *Furfurem,* 6.
decidentem in *Ciſtam,* 7.
à *Farina* (Polline)
elabente per *Excuſſorium,* 8.
Talis Mola primùm fuit
Manuaria, 9.
deinde *Jumentaria,* 10.
tum *Aquatica,* 11.
& Navalis, 12.
tandem, *Alata* (pneumatica) 13.

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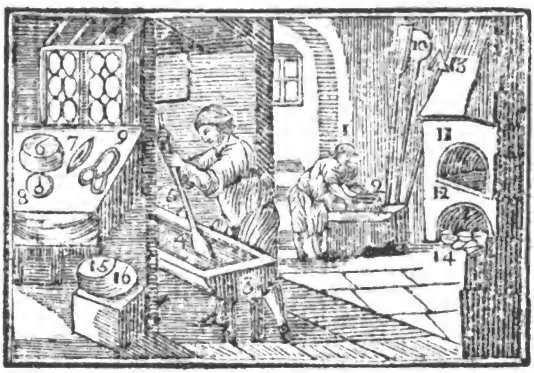
Bread-baking. LII. *Panificium.*



The Baker, 1.
ſifteth the Meal
in a Rindge, 2.
and putteth it into the Kneading-trough, 3.
Then he poureth water to it, and maketh Dough, 4.
and kneadeth it with a wooden ſlice, 5.
Then he maketh Loaves, 6. Cakes, 7. Cimnels, 8. Rolls, 9, *&c.*
Afterwards he ſetteth them on a Peel, 10.
and putteth them thorough the Oven-mouth, 12.
into the Oven, 11.
But firſt he pulleth out the fire and the Coals with a Coal-rake, 13.

Piſtor, 1.
cernit *Farinam*
Cribro, 2. (pollinario)
& indit *Mactræ*, 3.

Tum affundit aquam,
& facit *Maſſam*, 4.
depſitque
ſpatha, 5. ligneâ.
Dein format
Panes, 6. *Placentas*, 7.
Similas, 8. *Spiras*, 9, *&c.*
Poſt imponit
Palæ, 10.
& ingerit *Furno*, 11.

per *Præfurnium*, 12.
Sed priùs eruit
ignem & Carbones
Rutabulo, 13.

which

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which he layeth on a heap underneath, 14.

And thus is Bread *baked, having the* Cruſt *without*, 15. *and the* Crumb *within*, 16.

quos congerit infra, 14.

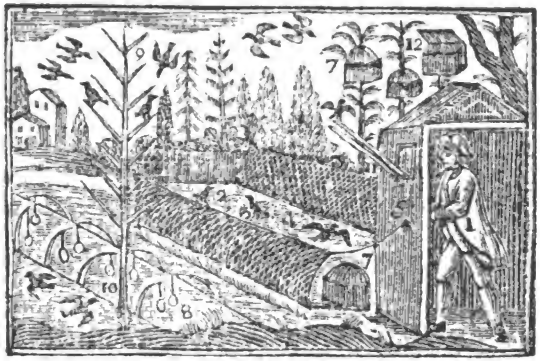
Et ſic *Panis* pinſitur, habens extra *Cruſtam*, 15. intus *Micam*, 16.

Fiſhing. LIII. *Piſcatio.*

The Fiſher-man, 1. *catcheth fiſh, either on the Shore, with an* Hook, 2. *which hangeth by a* Line *from the* Angling-rod, *on which the* Bait *ſticketh*; *or with a* Cleek-net, 3. *which hangeth on a* Pole, 4. *is put into the Water*; *or in a* Boat, 5. *with a* Trammel-net, 6. *or with a* Wheel, 7. *which is laid in the Water by Night.*

Piſcator, 1. captat piſces, ſive in littore, *Hamo*, 2. qui pendet *filo* ab *arundine*, & cui *Eſca* inhæret; ſive *Fundâ*, 3. quæ pendens *Pertica*, 4. immittitur aquæ; ſive in *Cymba*, 5. *Reti*, 6. ſive *Naſſa*, 7. quæ demergitur per Noctem.

Fowling



The Fowler, 1. *maketh*
a Bed, 2. *ſpreadeth*
a Bird-net, 3.
throweth a Bait, 4. *upon it.*
and hiding himſelf
in a Hut, 5.
he allureth Birds,
by the chirping of Lure-birds,
which partly hop upon the
Bed, 6.
and are partly ſhut in Cages, 7.
and thus he entangleth
Birds that fly over his Net,
whilſt they ſettle themſelves
down:
Or *he ſetteth* Snares, 8.
on which they hang and ſtrangle themſelves:
Or *ſetteth* Lime-twigs, 9.
on a Perch, 10.

Auceps, 1. exſtruit
Aream, 1. ſuperſtruit
illi *Rete* aucupatorium, 3.
obſipat *Eſcam*, 4.
& abdens ſe
in *Latibulo*, 5.
allicit Aves,
cantu *Illicum*,
qui partim in Area currunt, 6.
partim incluſi ſunt Caveis, 7.
atque ita obruit
tranſvolantes Aves Reti,
dum ſe demittunt:

Aut tendit *Tendiculas*, 8.
quibus ſuſpendunt &
ſuffocant ſeipſas:
Aut exponit *Viſcatos calamos*, 9.
Amiti, 10.

upon

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upon which if they ſit,
they enwrap their Feathers,
that they cannot fly away,
and fall down to the ground.
Or he catcheth them
with a Pole, 11.
or a Pit-fall, 12.

quibus ſi inſident,
implicant pennas,
ut nequeant avolare,
& decidunt in terram.
Aut captat
Perticâ, 11.
vel *Decipula*, 12.

Hunting. LV. *Venatus.*

The Hunter, 1.
hunteth wild Beaſts,
whilſt he beſetteth a Wood
with Toils, 2.
ſtretched out upon
Shoars, 3.
The Beagle, 4.
traceth the wild Beaſt,
or findeth him out by the ſcent;
the Tumbler, *or* Greyhound, 5.
purſueth it.
The Wolf,
falleth into a Pit, 6.

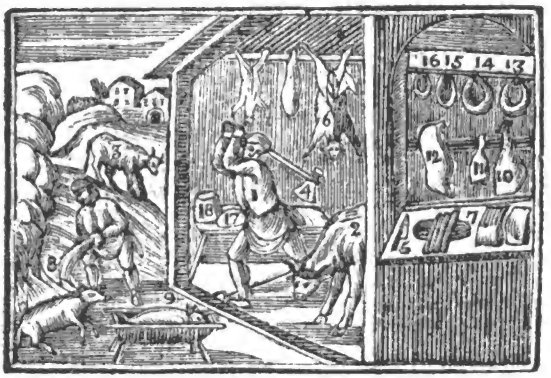
Venator, 1.
venatur Feras,
dum cingit Sylvam
Caſſibus, 2.
tentis ſuper
Varos, 3. (furcillas.)
Canis ſagax, 4.
veſtigat Feram,
aut indagat odoratu;
Vertagus, 5.
perſequitur.
Lupus,
incidit in *Foveam*, 6.

The

the Stag, 7. *as he runneth away into* Toils.
The Boar, 8. *is ſtruck through with a* Hunting-ſpear, 9.
The Bear, 10. *is bitten by Dogs, and is knocked with a* Club, 11.
If any thing get away, it eſcapeth, 12. *as here a* Hare, *and a* Fox.

fugiens *Cervus*, 7. in *Plagas*.
Aper, 8. tranſverberatur *Venabulo*, 9.
Urſus, 10. mordetur à Canibus, & tunditur *Clavâ*, 11.
Si quid effugit, evadit, 12. ut hic *Lepus* & *Vulpes*.

Butchery. LVI. *Lanionia.*



The Butcher, 1. *killeth* fat Cattle, 2.
(*The* Lean, 3. *are not fit to eat.*)
He knocketh them down with an Ax, 4. *or cutteth their throat*

Lanio, 1. mactat *Pecudem altilem*, 2.
(*Veſcula*, 3. non ſunt veſca.)
Proſternit *Clavâ*, 4. vel jugulat

with

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with a Slaughter-knife, 5.
he flayeth them, 6.
and cutteth them in pieces,
and hangeth out the fleſh,
to ſell in the Shambles, 7.
He dreſſeth a Swine, 8.
with fire,
or ſcalding water, 9.
and maketh Gamons, 10.
Piſtils, 11.
and Flitches, 12.
Beſides ſeveral Puddings,
Chitterlings, 13.
Bloodings, 14.
Liverings, 15.
Sauſages, 16.
The Fat, 17.
and Tallow, 18. *are melted.*

Cunaculo, 5.
excoriat (deglubit,) 6.
diſſecatque
& exponit carnes,
venum in *Macello*, 7.
Glabrat *Suem*, 8.
igne,
vel aquâ fervidâ, 9.
& facit *Pernas*, 10.
Petaſones, 11.
& *Succidias*, 12.
Prætereà *Farcimina* varia,
Faliſcos, 13.
Apexabones, 14.
Tomacula, 15.
Botulos, (Lucanicas) 16.
Adeps, 17.
& *Sebum*, 18. eliquantur.

Cookery. LVII. *Coquinaria.*

The Yeoman *of the* Larder, 1.
bringeth forth Proviſion, 2.
out of the Larder, 3.

Promus Condus, 1.
profert *Obſonia*, 2.
è *Penu*, 3.

The

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The Cook, 4. *taketh them, and maketh* ſeveral Meats.
He firſt pulleth off the Feathers, and draweth the Guts out of the Birds, 5.
He ſcaleth and ſplitteth Fiſh, 6.
He draweth ſome fleſh with Lard, *by means of a* Larding-needle, 7.
He caſteth Hares, 18.
then he boileth them in Pots, 9.
and Kettles, 10.
on the Hearth, 11.
and ſcummeth them with a Scummer, 12.
He ſeaſoneth things that are boiled with Spices, which he poundeth with a Peſtle, 14. *in a* Morter, 13.
or grateth with a Grater, 15.
He roaſteth ſome on Spits, 16.
and with a Jack, 17.
or upon a Grid-iron, 18.
Or fryeth them in a Frying-pan, 19.
upon a Brand-iron, 20.
Kitchen Utenſils *beſides are,*
a Cole-rake, 21.
a Chafing-diſh, 22,
a Trey, 23.
(in which Diſhes, 24.
and Platters, 25. *are waſhed)*
a pair of Tongs, 26.
a Shredding-knife, 27.
a Colander, 28.
a Baſket, 29.
and a Beſom, 30.

Coquus, 4. accipit ea,
& coquit *varia Eſculenta.*
Prius deplumat,
& exenterat *Aves*, 5.

Deſquamat, &
exdorſuat *Piſces*, 6.
Trajectat quaſdem carnes
Lardo, ope
Creacentri, 7.
Lepores, 8. exuit,
tum elixat *Ollis*, 9.
& *Cacabis*, 10.
in *Foco*, 11.
& deſpumat
Ligula, 12.
Condit elixata,
Aromatibus,
quæ comminuit
Piſtillo, 14. in *Mortario*, 13.
aut terit *Radulâ*, 15.
Quædam aſſat *Verubus*, 16.
& *Automato*, 17.
vel ſuper *Craticulum*, 18.
Vel frigit
Sartagine, 19.
ſuper *Tripodem*, 20.
Vaſa Coquinaria præterea ſunt,
Rutabulum, 21.
Foculus (Ignitabulum) 22.
Trua, 23.
(in quâ *Catini*, 24.
& *Patinæ*, 25. eluuntur)
Pruniceps, 26.
Culter inciſorius, 27.
Qualus, 28.
Corbis, 29.
& *Scopa*, 30.

The

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The Vintage. LVIII. *Vindemia.*

Wine groweth
in the Vineyard, 1.
where Vines *are propagated,*
and tied with Twigs
to Trees, 2.
or to Props, 3.
or Frames, 4.
When the time of Grape-gathering is come, they cut off the Bunches,
and carry them in
Meaſures of three Buſhels, 5.
and throw them into a Vat, 6.
and tread them
with their Feet, 7.
or ſtump them
with a Wooden-Peſtle, 8.
and ſqueeze out the Juice
in a Wine-preſs, 9.
which is called Muſt, 11.

Vinum creſcit
in *Vineis,* 1.
ubi *Vites* propagantur,
& alligantur viminibus
ad *Arbores,* 2.
vel ad *Palos* (ridicas) 3.
vel ad *Juga,* 4.
Cùm tempus vindemiandi
adeſt, abſcindunt
Botros,
& comportant
Trimodiis, 5.
conjiciuntque in *Lacum,* 6.
calcant
Pedibus, 7.
aut tundunt
Ligneo Pilo, 8.
& exprimunt ſuccum
Torcular, 9.
qui dicitur *Muſtum,* 11.

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and being received
in a great Tub, 10.
it is poured into
Hogſheads, 12.
it is ſtopped up, 15.
and being laid cloſe in Cellars
upon Settles, 14.
it becometh Wine.
It is drawn out of the
Hogſhead, *with a* Cock, 13.
or Faucet, 16.
(in which is a Spigot)
the Veſſel being unbunged.

& exceptum
Orcâ, 10.
infunditur
Voſis (Doliis) 12.
operculatur, 15.
& abditum in *Cellis*,
ſuper *Cantherios*, 14.
abit in *Vinum*.
Promitur e *Dolio*
Siphone, 13.
aut *Tubulo*, 16.
(in quo eſt *Epiſtomium*)
Vaſe relito.

Brewing. LIX. *Zythopœia.*

Where Wine *is not to be had,*
they drink Beer,
which is brewed of Malt, 1.
and Hops, 2.
in a Caldron, 3.
afterwards it is poured
into Vats, 4.

Ubi *Vinum* non habetur,
bibitur *Cerevisia* (Zythus)
quæ coquitur ex *Byne*, 1.
& *Lupulo*, 2.
in *Aheno*, 3.
poſt effunditur
in *Lacus*, 4.

and

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and when it is cold,
it is carried in Soes, 5.
into the Cellar, 6.
and is put into Veſſels.

Brandy-wine,
extracted by the power of heat
from dregs of Wine *in a* Pan, 7.
over which a Limbeck, 8.
is placed,
droppeth through a Pipe, 9.
into a Glaſs.

Wine and Beer, when they turn ſour, become Vinegar.

Of Wine
and Honey they make Mead.

& frigefactum,
defertur *Labris*, 5.
in *Cellaria*, 6.
& infunditur vaſibus.

Vinum ſublimatum,
extractum vi Caloris
e fecibus Vini in *Aheno*, 7.
cui *Alembicum*, 8.
ſuperimpoſitum eſt,
deſtillat per *Tubum*, 9.
in *Vitrum*.

Vinum & Cereviſia, cum aceſcunt, fiunt *Acetum*.

Ex Vino & Melle faciunt *Muſſum*.

A Feaſt. LX. *Convivium.*

When a Feaſt
is made ready,
the Table is covered
with a Carpet, 1.

Cum *Convivium*
apparatur,
Menſa ſtornitur
Tapetibus, 1.

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and a Table-cloth, 2.
by the Waiters,
who beſides lay
the Trenchers, 3.
Spoons, 4.
Knives, 5.
with little Forks, 6.
Table-napkins, 7.
Bread, 8.
with a Salt-ſeller, 9.
Meſſes *are brought*
in Platters, 10.
a Pie, 19. *on a* Plate.
The Gueſts being brought in
by the Hoſt, 11.
waſh their Hands
out of a Laver, 12.
or Ewer, 14.
over a Hand-baſon, 13.
or Bowl, 15.
and wipe them
with a Hand-towel, 16.
then they ſit at the Table
on Chairs, 17.
The Carver, 18.
breaketh up the good Cheer,
and divideth it.
Sauces *are ſet amongſt*
Roaſt-meat, *in* Saucers, 20.
The Butler, 21. *filleth*
ſtrong Wine
out of a Cruſe, 25
or Wine-pot, 26.
or Flagon, 27.
into Cups, 22.
or Glaſſes, 23.
which ſtand
on a Cupboard, 24.
and he reacheth them to the
Maſter of the Feaſt, 28.
who drinketh to his Gueſts.

& *Mappa*, 2.
à *Triclinariis*,
qui præterea opponunt
Diſcos (Orbes) 3.
Cochlearia, 4.
Cultros, 5.
cum *Fuſcinulis*, 6.
Mappulas, 7.
Panem, 8.
cum *Salino*, 9.
Fercula inferuntur
in *Patinis*, 10.
Artocreas, 19. in *Lance*.
Convivæ introducti
ab *Hoſpite*, 11.
abluunt manus
è *Gutturnio*, 12.
vel *Aquali*, 14.
ſuper *Malluvium*, 13.
aut *Pelvim*, 15.
terguntque
Mantili, 16.
tum aſſident Menſæ
per *Sedilia*, 17.
Structor, 18.
deartuat dapes,
& diſtribuit.
Embammata interponuntur
Aſſutaris in *Scutellis*, 20.
Pincerna, 21. infundit
Temetum
ex *Urceo*, 25.
vel *Cantharo*, 26.
vel *Lagena*, 27.
in *Pocula*, 22.
& *Vitrea*, 23.
quæ extant
in *Abaco*, 24.
& porrigit
Convivatori, 28.
qui propinat *Hoſpitibus*.

The

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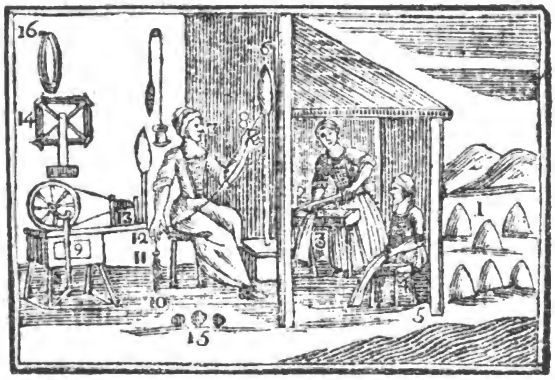
The dreſſing of Line. LXI. *Tractatio Lini.*



Line *and* Hemp
being rated in Water
and dried again, 1.
are braked
with a wooden Brake, 2.
where the Shives, 3. *fall down*,
then they are heck'ed
with an Iron Heckle, 4.
where the Tow, 5.
is parted from it.
Flax *is tied to a* Diſtaff, 6.
by the Spinſter, 7.
which with her left Hand
pulleth out the Thread, 8.
and with her right Hand, 12.
turneth a Wheel, 9.
or a Spindle, 10.
upon which is a Whirl, 11.
The Spool receiveth
the Thread, 13.

Linum & Cannabis,
macerata aquis,
et ſiccata rurſum, 1.
contunduntur
Frangibulo ligneo, 2.
ubi *Cortices*, 3. decidunt,
tum carminantur
Carmine ferreo, 4.
ubi *Stupa*, 5.
ſeparatur.
Linum purum alligatur *Colo* 6
à *Netrice*, 7.
quæ ſiniſtra
trahit *Filum*, 8.
dexterâ, 12.
Rhobmum (girgillum) 9.
vel *Fuſum*, 10.
in quo *Verticillus*, 11.
Volva accipit
Fila, 13.

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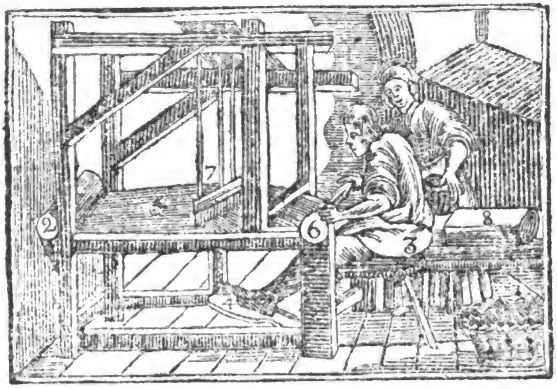
which is drawn thence upon a Yarn-windle, 14. *hence either* Clews, 15. *are wound up, or* Hanks, 16. *are made.*

inde deducuntur in *Alabrum*, 14. hinc vel *Glomi*, 15. glomerantur, vel *Fasciculi*, 16. fiunt.

Weaving. LXII. *Textura.*



The Webster *undoeth the* Clews, 1. *into* Warp, *and wrappeth it about the* Beam, 2. *and as he sitteth in his* Loom, 3. *he treadeth upon the* Treddles, 4. *with his Feet.*

He divideth the Warp, 5. *with* Yarn, *and throweth the* Shuttle, 6. *through, in which is the* Woofe, *and striketh it close*

Textor diducit *Glomos*, 1. in *Stamen*, & circumvolvit *Jugo*, 2. ac sedens in *Textrino*, 3. calcat *Insilia*, 4. pedibus.

Diducit *Stamen*, 5. *Liciis*, & trajicit *Radium*, 6. in quo est *Trama*, ac densat

with

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with the Sley, 7.
and ſo maketh
Linen cloth, 8.
So alſo the Clothier
maketh Cloth *of* Wool.

Pectine, 7.
atque ita conficit
Linteum, 8.
Sic etiam *Pannifex*
facit *Pannum* è *Lana*.

Linen Cloths. LXIII. *Linea.*

Linen-webs
are bleached in the Sun, 1.
with Water poured on them, 2.
till they be white.
Of them the Sempſter, 3.
ſoweth Shirts, 4.
Handkerchiefs, 5.
Bands, 6. Caps, *&c.*
Theſe, if they be fouled,
are waſhed again
by the Landreſs, 7. *in water,*
or Lee, *and* Soap.

Linteamina
inſolantur, 1.
aquâ perfuſâ, 2.
donec candefiant.
Ex iis *Sartrix*, 3.
ſuit *Induſia*, 4.
Muccinia, 5.
Collaria, 6. *Capitia*, &c.
Hæc, ſi ſordidentur,
lavantur rurſum,
a *Lotrice*, 7. aquâ,
ſive *Lixivio*, ac *Sapone*.

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The Tailor. LXIV. *Sartor.*

The Tailor, 1.
cutteth Cloth, 2. *with* Shears, 3.
and ſeweth it together with a Needle *and* double Thread, 4.
Then he preſſith the Seams *with a* Preſſing-iron, 5.
And thus he maketh
Coats, 6.
with Plaits. 7.
in which the Border, 8. *is below,*
with Laces, 9,
Cloaks, 10.
with a Cape, 11.
and Sleeve Coats, 12.
Doublets, 13.
with Buttons, 14.
and Cuffs, 15.
Breeches, 16.
ſometimes with Ribbons, 17.
Stockings, 18.
Gloves, 19.

Sartor, 1.
diſcindit *Pannum*, 2. *Forfice*, 3.
conſuitque *Acu* & *Filo duplicato*, 4.
Poſteà complanat *Suturas Ferramento*, 5.
Sicque conficit
Tunicas, 6.
Plicatas, 7.
in quibus infra eſt *Fimbria*, 8.
cum *Inſitis*, 9.
Pallia, 10.
cum *Patagio*, 11.
& *Togas Manicatas*, 12.
Thoraces, 13.
cum *Globulis*, 14.
& *Manicis*, 15.
Caligas, 16.
aliquando cum *Lemniſcis*, 17.
Tibialia, 18.
Chirothecas, 19.

Mun-

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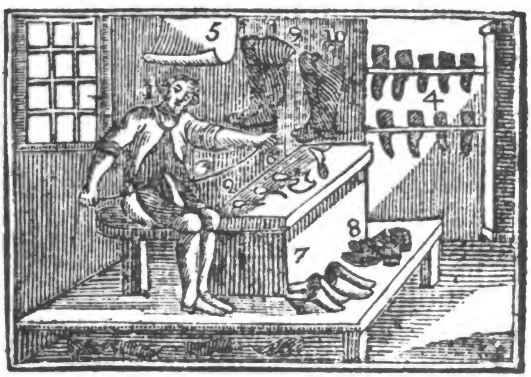
Muntero Caps, &c.
So the Furrier
maketh Furred Garments
of Furs.

Amiculum, 20, &c.
Sic *Pellio*
facit *Pellicia*
è *Pellibus*.

The Shoemaker. LXV. *Sutor.*



The Shoemaker, 1.
maketh Slippers, 7.
Shoes, 8.
(in which is ſeen
above, the Upper-leather,
beneath the Sole,
and on both ſides
the Latchets)
Boots, 9.
and High Shoes, 10.
of Leather, 5.
(which is cut with a
Cutting-knife, 6.)
by means of an Awl, 2.
and Lingel, 3.
upon a Laſt, 4.

Sutor. 1.
conficit Crepidas (*Sandalia*) 7.
Calceos, 8.
(in quibus ſpectatur
ſuperne *Obſtragulum*,
inferne *Solea*,
et utrinque
Anſæ)
Ocreas, 9.
et *Perones*, 10.
e *Corio*, 5.
(quod diſcinditur
Scalpro Sutorio, 6.)
ope *Subulæ*, 2.
et Fili *picati*, 3.
ſuper *Modum*, 4.

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The Carpenter. LXVI. *Faber Lignarius.*

We have ſeen Man's Food and Cloathing: now his Dwelling followeth.

At firſt they dwelt in Caves, 1. *then in* Booths, *or* Huts, 2. *and then again in* Tents, 3. *at the laſt in* Houſes.

The Woodman *felleth and heweth down* Trees, 5. *with an* Axe, 4. *the* Boughs, 6 *remaining.*

He cleaveth Knotty Wood *with a* Wedge, 7. *which he forceth in with a* Beetle, 8. *and maketh* Wood-ſtacks, 9.

The Carpenter *ſquareth Timber with a* Chip-Axe, 10.

Hominis victum & amictum vidimus: ſequitur nunc Domicilium ejus.

Primò habitabant in *Specubus*, 1. deinde in *Tabernaculis* vel *Tuguriis*, 2. tum etiam in *Tentoriis*, 3. demum in *Domibus.*

Lignator ſternit & truncat *Arbores*, 5. *Securi*, 4. remanentibus *Sarmentis*, 6.

Findit *Clavoſum Ligneum Cuneo*, 7. quem adigit *Tudite*, 8. & componit *Strues*, 9.

Faber Lignarius aſcit *Aſcia*, 10. Materiem,

whence

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whence Chips, 11. *fall,*
and ſaweth it with a Saw, 12.
where the Saw-duſt, 13.
falleth down.
Afterwards he lifteth
the Beam *upon* Treſſels, 14.
by the help of a Pully, 15.
faſteneth it
with Cramp-irons, 16.
and marketh it out
with a Line, 17.
Then he frameth
the Walls *together*, 18.
and faſteneth the great Pieces
with Pins, 19.

unde *Aſſulæ*, 11. cadunt,
& ferrat *Serrâ*, 12.
ubi *Scobs*, 13.
decidit.
Poſt elevat
Tignum ſuper *Canterios*, 14.
ope *Trochleæ*, 15.
affigit
Anſis, 16.
& lineat
Amuſſi, 17.
Tum compaginat
Parietes, 18.
& configit trabes
Clavis trabalibus, 19.

The Maſon. LXVII. *Faber Murarius.*

The Maſon, 1.
laveth a Foundation,
and buildeth Walls, 2.
Either of Stones,
which the Stone digger
getteth out of the Quarry, 3.

Faber Murarius, 1.
ponit *Fundamentum*,
& ſtruit *Muros*, 2.
Sive è *Lapidibus*,
quos *Lapidarius*
truit in *Lapidicina*, 3.

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and the Stone-cutter, 4.
ſquareth by a Rule, 5.
Or of Bricks
which are made
of Sand *and* Clay
ſteeped in Water,
and are burned in Fire.
Afterwards he plaiſtereth it
with Lime,
by Means of a Trowel, 7.
and garniſhes it with Rough-caſt, 8.

& *Latomus*, 4.
conquadrat ad *Normam*, 5.
Sive è *Lateribus*, 6.
qui formantur
ex *Arena* & *Luto*,
aquâ intritis,
& excoquuntur igne.
Dein cruſtat
Calce,
ope *Trullæ*, 7.
& veſtit *Tectorio*, 8.

Engines. LXVIII. *Machinæ.*

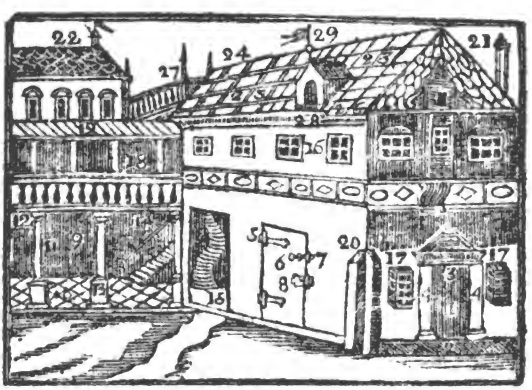
One can carry
as much by thruſting
a Wheel-barrow, 3.
before him, (having
an Harneſs, 4.
hanged on his Neck,) as
two can carry on a Cole-ſtaff, 1.
or Hand-barrow, 2.

Unus poteſt ferre
tantum trudendo
Pabonem, 3.
ante ſe,
(*Ærumna*, 4.
ſuſpenſâ a Collo) quantum
duo poſſunt ferre *Palangâ*, 1.
vel *Feretro*, 4.

But

But he can do more that | Plus autem poteſt qui
volleth a Weight laid upon | provolvit Molem impoſitam
Rollers, 6. *with a* Leaver, 5. | *Phalangis* (Cylindris 6) *vectes*
A Wind-Beam, 7. | *Ergata*, 7.
is a poſt, which | eſt columella, quæ
is turned by going about it. | verſatur circumeundo.
A Crane, 8. | *Geranium*, 8.
hath a Hollow-wheel, | habet *Tympanum*,
in which one walking | cui inambulans quis
draweth weights out of a Ship, | extrahit pondera navi,
or letteth them down into a | aut demittit in navem.
Ship. |
A Rammer, 9. | *Fiſtuca*, 9.
is uſed to faſten | adhibetur ad pangendum
Piles, 10. | *Sublicas*, 10.
it is lifted up with a Rope | adtollitur Fune
drawn by Pullies, 11. | tracto per *Trochleas*, 11.
or with hands, | vel manibus,
if it have Handles, 12. | ſi habet *anſas*, 12.

A Houſe. LXIX. *Domus.*



The Porch, 1. | *Veſtibulum*, 1.
is before the Door | eſt ante *Januam*
of the Houſe. | *Domûs.*

The

The Door *hath*
a Threſhold, 2.
and a Lintel, 3.
and Poſts, 4. *on both ſides.*
The Hinges, 5.
are on the right hand,
upon which the Doors, 6. *hang,*
the Latch, 7.
and the Bolt, 8.
are on the left hand.
Before the Houſe
is a Fore-court, 9.
with a Pavement
of ſquare ſtones, 10.
born up with Pillars, 11.
in which is the Chapiter, 12.
and the Baſe, 13.
They go up into the
upper Stories by Greeſes, 14.
and Winding-ſtairs, 15.
The Windows, 16.
appear on the outſide,
and the Grates, 17.
the Galleries, 18.
the Water-tables, 19.
the Buttereſſes, 20.
to bear up the Walls.
On the top is the Roof, 21.
covered with Tiles, 22.

or Shingles, 23.
which lie upon Laths, 24.
and theſe upon Rafters, 25.
The Eaves, 26.
adhere to the Roof.
The place without a Roof
is called an Open Gallery, 27.
In the Roof are
Jettings-out, 28.
and Pinnacles, 29.

Domus habet.
Limen, 2.
& *Superliminare*, 3.
& *Poſtes*, 4. utrinque.
Cardines, 5.
ſunt a dextris.
à quibus pendent *Fores*, 6.
Clauſtrum, 7.
aut *Peſſulus*, 8.
à ſiniſtris.
Sub ædibus
eſt *Cavædium*, 9.
Pavimento
Teſſelato, 10.
fulcitum *Columnis*, 11.
in quibus *Periſtylium*, 12.
& *Baſis*, 13.
Aſcenditur in ſuperiores
contignationes per *Scalas*, 14.
& *Cochlidia*, 15.
Feneſtræ, 16.
apparent extrinſecus,
& *Cancelli* (clathra) 17.
Pergulæ, 18.
Suggrundia, 19.
& *Fulcra*, 20.
fulciendis muris.
In ſummo eſt *Tectum*, 21.
contectum *Imbricibus (tegulis)* 22.
vel *Scandulis*, 23.
quæ incumbunt *Tigillis*, 24.
hæc *Tignis*, 25.
Tecto adhæret
Stillicidium, 26.
Locus ſine Tecto
dicitur *Subdiale*, 27.
In Tecto ſunt
Meniana, 28.
& *Coronides*, 29.

A Mine

A Mine. LXX. *Metallifodina,*

Miners, 1.
go into the Grave, 2.
by a Stick, 3.
or by Ladders, 4.
with Lanthorns, 5.
and dig out with a Pick, 6. *the* Ore,
which being put into Baſkets, 7.
is drawn out with a Rope, 8.
by means of a Turn, 9.
and is carried
to the Melting-houſe, 10.
where it is forced with fire,
that the Metal *may run out*, 12.
the Droſs, 11. *is thrown aſide*

Metalli foſſores, 1.
ingrediuntur *Puteum fodinæ*, 2.
Bacillo, 3.
ſive *Gradibus*, 4.
cum *Lucernis*, 5.
& effodiunt *Ligone*, 6.
terram Metallicam,
quæ impoſita *Corbibus*, 7.
extrahitur *Funo*, 8.
ope *Machinæ tractoriæ*, 9.
& defertur
in *Uſtrinam*, 10.
ubi urgetur igne,
ut *Metallum*, 12. profluat,
Scoriæ, 11. abjiciuntur
ſeorſim.

The

The Blackſmith. LXXI. *Faber Ferrarius.*

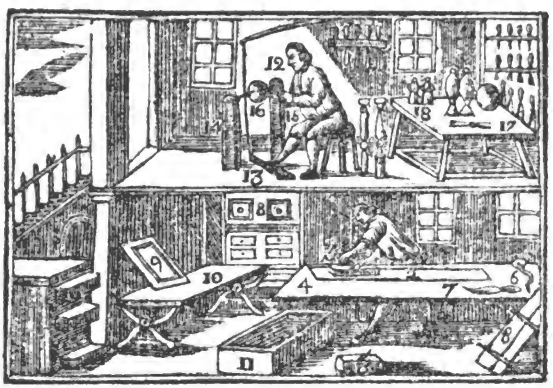
The Blackſmith, 1.
in his Smithy (*or* Forge) 2.
bloweth the fire
with a pair of Bellows, 3.
which he bloweth
with his Feet, 4.
and ſo heateth the Iron:
And then he taketh it out
with the Tongs, 5.
layeth it upon the Anvil, 6.
and ſtriketh it
with an Hammer, 7.
where the ſparks, 8. *fly off.*
And thus are hammer'd out,
Nails, 9.
Horſe-ſhoes, 10.
Cart-ſtrakes, 11.
Chains, 12.
Plates, Locks *and* Keys,
Hinges, *&c.*
He quencheth hot Irons
in the Cool-trough.

Faber ferrarius, 1.
in *Uſtrina* (Fabricâ) 2.
inflat ignem
Folle, 3.
quem adtollit
Pede, 4.
atq; ita candefacit *Ferrum*:
Deinde eximit
Forcipe, 5.
imponit *Incudi*, 6.
& cudit
Malleo, 7.
ubi *Strituræ*. 8. exiliunt.
Et ſic excuduntur,
Clavi, 9.
Soleæ, 10.
Canthi, 11.
Catenæ, 12.
Laminæ, *Seræ* cum *Clavibus*,
Cardines, &c.
Reſtinguit candentia
Ferramenta in *Lacu*.

The

LXXII.

The Box-maker and the Turner. *Scriniarius & Tornator.*



The Box-maker, 1.
ſmootheth hewn Boards, 2.
with a Plain, 3.
upon a Work-board, 4.
he maketh them very ſmooth with a Little-plain, 5.
he boreth them thorough with an Augre, 6.
carveth them with a Knife, 7.
faſteneth them together with Glue *and* Cramp Irons, 8.
and maketh Tables, 9.
Boards, 10.
Cheſts, 11. *&c.*
The Turner, 12.
ſitting over the Treddle, 13.
turneth with a Throw, 15.

Arcularius, 1.
edolat *Aſſeres*, 2.
Runcina, 3.
in *Tabula*, 4.
deplanat *Planula*, 5.
perforat (terebrat) *Terebra*, 6.
ſculpit *Cultro*, 7.
combinat *Glutine* & *Subſcudibus*, 8.
& facit *Tabulas*, 9.
Menſas, 10.
Arcas (Ciſtas) 11. &c.
Tornio, 12.
ſedens in *Inſili*, 13.
tornat *Torno*, 15.

upon

upon a Turner's Bench, 14.
Bowls, 16. Tops, 17.
Puppets, 18.
and ſuch like Turners Work.

ſuper *Scamno Tornatorio*, 14.
Globos, 16. *Conos*, 17.
Junculas, 18.
& ſimilia *Toreumata*.

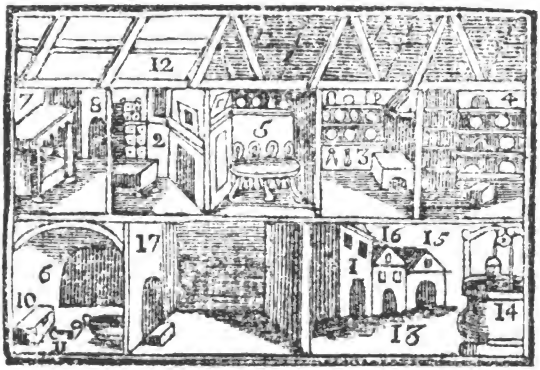
The Potter. LXXIII. *Figulus.*

The Potter, 1.
ſitteth over a Wheel, 2.
maketh Pots, 4.
Pitchers, 5.
Pipkins, 6.
Platters, 7.
Pudding-pans, 8.
Jugs, 9.
Lids, 10, *&c.*
of Potters Clay, 3.
afterwards he baketh them in an Oven, 11.
and glazeth them with White Lead.
A broken Pot affordeth
Pot-ſherds, 12.

Figulus, 1.
ſedens ſuper *Rota*, 2.
format *Ollas*, 4.
Urceos, 5.
Tripodes, 6.
Patinas, 7.
Vaſa teſtacea, 8.
Fidelias, 9.
Opercula, 10, &c.
ex *Argillâ*, 3.
poſtea excoquit
in *Furno*, 11.
& incruſtat
Lithargyro.
Fracta Olla dat
Teſtas, 12.

The

The Parts of a Houſe. LXXIV. *Partes Domus.*



A Houſe *is divided*
into Inner Rooms,
ſuch as are the Entry, 1.
the Stove, 2.
the Kitchen, 3.
the Buttery, 4.
the Dining Room, 5.
the Gallery, 6.
the Bed Chamber, 7.
with a Privy *made by it*, 8.
Baſkets, 9.
are of uſe for carrying things
and Cheſts, 10.
(which are made faſt with a Key, 11.) *for keeping them.*
Under the Roof
is the Floor, 12.
In the Yard, 13.
is a Well, 14.
a Stable, 15.

Domus diſtinguitur
in *Conclavia*,
ut ſunt *Atrium*, 1.
Hypocauſtum, 2.
Culina, 3.
Cella Penuaria, 4.
Cœnaculum, 5.
Camera, 6. *Cubiculum*, 7.
cum Seceſſu *(Latrina)* 8. adſtructo.
Corbes, 9.
inſerviunt rebus
transferendis,
Arcæ, 10.
(quæ *Clavâ*, 11. recluduntur) adſervandis illis.
Sub Tecto, 12. eſt *Solum* (Pavimentum)
In *Area*, 13.
Puteus, 14.
Stabulum, 15.

and

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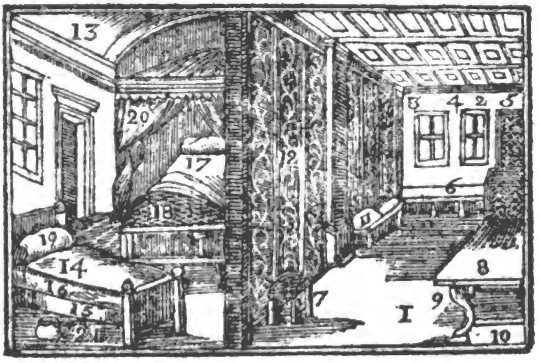
and a Bath, 16.
Under the Houſe
is the Cellar, 17.

cum *Balneo*, 16.
Sub Domo
eſt *Cella*, 17.

LXXV.

The Stove with the Bed-room. — *Hypocauſtum cum Dormitorio.*



The Stove, 1.
is beautified
with an Arched Roof, 2.
and wainſcoted Walls, 3.
It is enlightened
with Windows, 4.
It is heated
with an Oven, 5.
Its Utenſils are
Benches, 6.
Stools, 7.
Tables, 8.
with Treſſels, 9.
Footſtools, 10.
and Cuſhions, 11.

Hypocauſtum, 1.
ornatur
Laqueari, 2.
& *tabulatis Parietibus*, 3.
Illuminatur
Feneſtris, 4.
Calefit
Fornace, 5.
Ejus Utenſilia ſunt
Scamna, 6.
Sellæ, 7.
Menſæ, 8.
cum *Fulcris*, 9.
ac *Scabellis*, 10.
& *Culcitris*, 11.

There

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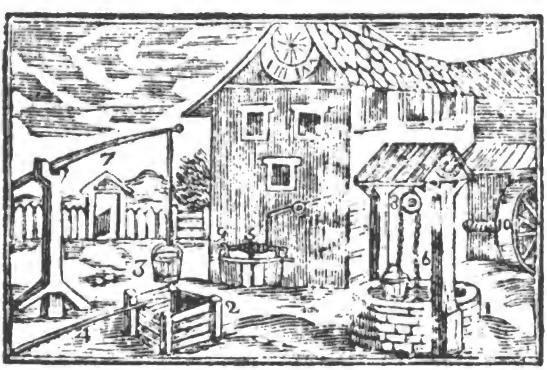
There are alſo Tapeſtries *hanged*, 12.
For ſoft lodging, in a Sleeping-room, 13.
there is a Bed, 14.
ſpread on a Bed-ſtead, 15.
upon a Straw-pad, 16.
with Sheets, 17.
and Cover-lids, 18.
The Boliter, 19.
is under one's head.
The Bed is covered with a Canopy, 20.
A Chamber-pot, 21.
is for making water in.

Appenduntur etiam *Tapetes*, 12.
Pro levi cubatu, in *Dormitorio*, 13.
eſt *Lectus*, (Cubile) 14.
ſtratus in *Sponda*, 15.
ſuper *Stramentum*, 16.
cum *Lodicibus*, 17.
& *Stragulis*, 18.
Cervical, 19.
eſt ſub capite.
Canopeo, 20.
Lectus tegitur.
Matula, 21.
eſt veſicæ levandæ.

Wells. LXXVI. *Putei.*



Where Springs *are wanting*, Wells *are digged*, 1.
and they are compaſſed about with a Brandrith, 2.
leſt any ſhould fall in.
Thence is water drawn

Ubi *Fontes* deficiunt, *Putei*, 1. effodiuntur, & circumdantur *Crepidine*, 2. ne quis incidat.
Inde aqua hauritur

with

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with Buckets, 3.
hanging either at a Pole, 4.
or a Rope, 5.
or a Chain, 6.
and that either by a Swipe, 7.
or a Windle, 8.
or a Turn, 9.
with a Handle
or a Wheel, 10.
or to conclude,
by a Pump, 11.

Urnis (ſtuli:) 3.
pendentibus vel *Pertica*, 4.
vel *Fune*, 5.
vel *Catena*, 6.
idque aut *Tollenone*, 7.
aut *Girgillo*, 8.
aut *Cylindro*, 9.
Manubriato
aut *Rota* (tympano) 10.
aut deinque
Antliâ, 11.

The Bath. LXXVII. *Balneum.*

He that deſireth to be waſh'd in cold water,
goeth down into a River, 1.
In a Bathing-houſe, 2.
we waſh off the filth
either ſitting in a Tub, 3.
or going up
into the Hot-houſe, 4.

Qui cupit lavari
aquâ frigidâ,
deſcendit in *Fluvium*, 1.
In *Balneario*, 2.
abluimus *ſqualores*,
ſive ſedentes in *Labro*, 3.
ſive conſcendentes
in *Sudatorium*, 4.

and

and we are rubbed
with a Pumice-ſtone, 6.
or a Hair-cloth, 5.
In the Stripping-room, 7.
we put off our cloaths,
and are tied about
with an Apron, 8.
We cover our Heads
with a Cap, 9.
and put our feet
in a Baſon, 10.
The Bath-woman, 11.
reacheth water in a Bucket, 12
drawn out of the Trough, 13
into which it runneth
out of Pipes, 14.
The Bath-keeper, 15.
lanceth with a Lancet, 16.
and by applying
Cupping-Glaſſes, 17.
he draweth the Blood
betwixt the ſkin and the fleſh
which he wipeth away
with a Spunge, 18.

& defricamur
Pumice, 6.
aut *Cilicio*, 5.
In *Apodyterio*, 7.
exuimus veſte,
& præcingimur *Caſula* (Subligar) 8.
Tegimus caput
Pileolo, 9.
& imponimus pedes
Pelluvio, 10.
Balneatrix, 11.
miniſtrat aquam *Situla*, 12.
hauſtam ex *Alveo*, 13.
in quem defluit
è *Canalibus*, 14.
Balneator, 15.
ſcarificat *Scalpro*, 16.
& applicando
Cucurbitas, 17.
extrahit *Sanguinem*
ſubcutaneum,
quem abſtergit
Spongiâ, 18.

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The Barbers Shop. LXXVI. *Tonſtrina.*

The Barber, 1.
in the Barbers-ſhop, 2.
cutteth off the Hair
and the Beard
with a pair of Scizzars, 3.
or ſhaveth with a Razor,
which he taketh
out of his Caſe, 4.
And he waſheth one
over a Baſon, 5.
with Suds *running*
out of a Laver, 6.
and alſo with Soap, 7.
and wipeth him
with a Towel, 8.
combeth him with a Comb, 9.
and curleth him
with a Criſping Iron, 10.
Sometimes he cutteth a Vein
with a Pen-knife, 11.
where the Blood ſpirteth out, 12.

Tonſor, 1.
in *Tonſtrina*, 2.
tondet *Crines*
& *Barbam*
Forcipe, 3.
vel radit *Novaculâ*,
quam depromit
è *Theca*, 4.
Et lavat
ſuper *Pelvim*, 5.
Lixivio defluente
è *Gutturnio*, 6.
ut & *Sapone*, 7.
& tergit
Linteo, 8.
pectit *Pectine*, 9.
criſpat
Calamiſtro, 10.
Interdum ſecat Venam
Scalpello, 11.
ubi Sanguis propullulat, 12.

The

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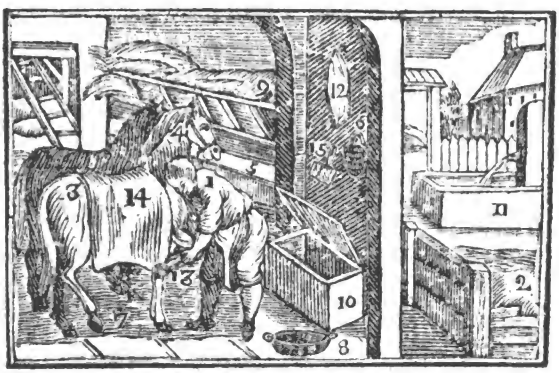
The Chirurgeon *cureth* Wounds.

Chirurgus curat *Vulnera.*

The Stable. LXXIX. *Equile.*



The Horſe-keeper, 1.
cleanſeth the Stable
from Dung, 2.
He tieth a Horſe, 3.
with a Halter, 4.
to the Manger, 5.
or if he be apt to bite,
he maketh him faſt
with a Muzzle, 6.
Then he ſtreweth Litter, 7.
under him.
He winnoweth Oats
with a Van, 8.
(being mixt
with Chaff, and taken out of
a Cheſt, 10.)
and with them feedeth the Horſe,
as alſo with Hay, 9.

Stabularius (Equiſo) 1.
purgat *Stabulum*
a *Fimo*, 2.
Alligat *Equum*, 3.
Capiſtro, 4.
ad *Præſepe*, 5.
aut ſi mordax,
conſtringit
Fiſcella, 6.
Deinde ſubſternit *Stramenta*, 7.
Ventilat Avenam,
Vanno, 8.
(Paleis mixtam, ac depromptam è *Ciſta Pabulatoria*, 10.
eâque paſcit equum,
ut & *Fœno*, 9.

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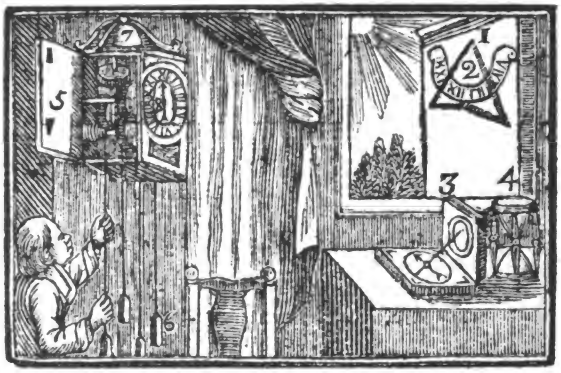
Afterwards he leadeth him to the Watering-trough, 11. *to water.*
Then he rubbeth him with a Cloth, 12.
combeth him with a Curry-comb, 15.
covereth him with an Housing-cloth, 14.
and looketh upon his Hoofs, *whether the* Shoes, 13. *be fast with the* Nails.

Postea ducit ad *Aquarium*, 11. aquatum.
Tum detergit *Panno*, 12. depectit *Strigili*, 15. insternit *Gausape*, 14. & inspicit *Soleas*, an *Calcei ferrei*, 13. firmis *Clavis* hæreant.

Dials. LXXX. *Horologia.*



A Dial *measureth Hours.*
A Sun-Dial, 1. *sheweth by the Shadow of the* Pin, 2. *what* o'Clock *it is*; *either on a Wall, or a* Compass, 3.
An Hour-glass, 4.

Horologium dimetitur Horas.
Solarium, 1. ostendit umbrâ *Gnomonis*, 2. quota sit *Hora*; sive in Pariete, sive in *Pyxide Magnetica*, 3.
Clepsydra, 4.

sheweth

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ſheweth the four parts of an hour by the running of Sand, *heretofore of water.*

A Clock, 5. *numbereth alſo the Hours of the Night, by the Turning of the Wheels, the greateſt whereof is drawn by a* Weight, 6. *and draweth the reſt.*

Then either the Bell, 7. *by its ſound, being ſtruck on by the* Hammer, *or the* Hand, 8. *without, by its motion about, ſheweth the hour.*

oſtendit partes horæ quatuor. fluxu *Arenæ*, olim aquæ.

Automaton, 5. numerat etiam Nocturnas Horas, circulatione Rotarum, quarum maxima trahitur à *Pondere*, 6. & trahit cæteras.

Tum vel *Campana*, 7. ſonitu ſuo, percuſſâ a *Malleolo*, vel *Index*, 8. extra Circuitione ſua indicat horam.

The Picture. LXXXI. *Pictura.*

Pictures, 1. *delight the Eyes, and adorn Rooms.*

The Painter, 2. *painteth an* Image

Picturæ, 1. oblectant Oculos, & ornant Conclavia.

Pictor, 2. pingit *Effigiem*

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with a Pencil, 3.
in a Table, 4.
upon a Caſe-frame, 5.
holding his Pallet, 6. *in his left hand,*
on which are the Paints *which were ground by the Boy*, 7.
on a Marble.
The Carver
and Statuary
carve Statues, 8.
of Wood and Stone.
The Graver
and the Cutter
grave Shapes, 10.
and Characters,
with a Graving Chiſſel, 9.
in Wood, Braſs,
and other Metals.

Penicilio, 3.
in *Tabula*, 4.
ſuper *Pluteo*, 5.
tenens *Orbem Pictorium*, 6.
in ſiniſtra,
in quo *Pigmenta*
quæ terebantur à Puero, 7.
in *marmore.*
Sculptor
& Statuarius
exſculpunt *Statuas*, 8.
è Ligno & Lapide.
Cœlator
& Scalptor
inſculpit *Figuras*, 10.
& Characteres,
Cælo, 9.
Ligno, Æri,
aliiſque Metallis.

Looking-Glaſſes. LXXXII. *Specularia.*

Looking-glaſſes, 1. | *Specula*, 1.

are

are provided, that Men
may see themselves.
Spectacles, 2.
that he may see better
who hath a weak sight.
Things afar off are seen
in a Perspective Glass, 3.
as things near at hand.
A Flea *appeareth*
in a Multiplying-glass, 4.
like a little Hog.
The Rays of the Sun
burn wood
through a Burning-glass, 5.

parantur, ut homines
intueantur seipsos.
Perspicilla, 2.
ut cernat acrius
qui habet visum debilem.
Remota videntur
per *Telescopium*, 3.
ut proxima.
Pulex, 4.
in *Microscopio* apparet
ut porcellus
Radii Solis
accendunt ligna
per *Vitrum urens*, 5.

The Cooper. LXXXIII. *Vietor.*

The Cooper, 1.
having an Apron, 2. *tied*
about him,
maketh Hoops
of Hazel-rods, 3.
upon a Cutting-block, 4.
with a Spoke-Shave, 5.

Vietor, 1.
amictus *Præcinctorio*, 2.
facit *Circulos*
è *Virgis Colurnis*, 3.
super *Stellam inciforiam*, 4.
Scalpro bimanubriato, 5.

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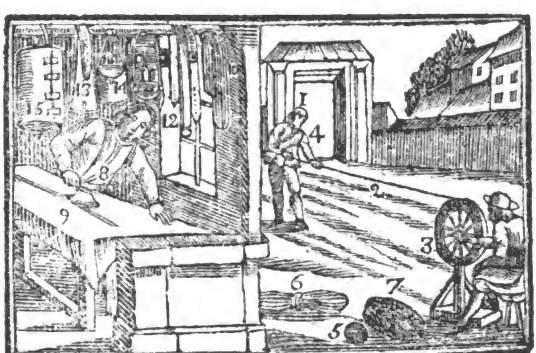
and Lags, 6. *of* Timber.
Of Lags *he maketh* Hogsheads, 7. *and* Pipes, 8.
with two Heads;
and Tubs, 9.
Soes, 10.
Flaſkets, 11.
Buckets, 12.
with one Bottom.
Then he bindeth them
with Hoops, 13.
which he tyeth faſt
with ſmall Twigs, 15.
by means of a Cramp-iron, 14.
and he fitteth them on
with a Mallet, 16.
and a Driver, 17.

& *Aſſulas*, 6. ex *ligno*.
Ex *Aſſulis* conficit *Dolia*, 7.
& *Cupas*, 8.
Fundo bino;
tum *Lacus*, 9.
Labra, 10.
Pitynas, 11.
& *Situlas*, 12.
fundo uno.
Poſtea vincit
Circulis, 13.
quos ligat
Viminibus, 15.
ope *Falcis vietoriæ*, 14.
& aptat
Tudite, 16.
ac *Trudicula*, 17.

LXXXIV.

The Roper, and the Cordwainer.

Reſtio, & Lorarius.



The Roper, 1.

Reſtio, 1.

twiſteth

twiſteth Cords, 2.
of Tow, *or* Hemp, 4.
(which he wrappeth about himſelf)
by the turning of a Wheel, 3.
Thus are made,
firſt Cords, 5.
then Ropes, 6.
and at laſt Cables, 7.
The Cord-wainer, 8.
cutteth great Thongs, 10.
Bridles, 11.
Girdles, 12.
Sword-Belts, 13.
Pouches, 14.
Port-mantles, 15. *&c.*
out of a Beaſt-hide, 9.

contorquet *Funes*, 2.
è *Stupa*, 4. vel *Cannabi*,
(quam circumdat
ſibi)
agitatione *Rotulæ*, 3.
Sic fiunt,
primò *Funiculi*, 5.
tum *Reſtes*, 6.
tandem *Rudentes*, 7.
Lorarius, 8.
ſcindit *Loramenta*, 10.
Fræna, 11.
Cingula, 12.
Baltheos, 13.
Crumenas, 14.
Hippoperas, 15. &c.
de *corio bubulo*, 9.

The Traveller. LXXXV. *Viator.*

A Traveller, 1.
beareth on his ſhoulders

Viator, 1.
portat humeris

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in a Budget, 2.
thoſe things
which his Satchel, 3.
or Couch, 4. *cannot hold.*
He is covered
with a Cloak, 5.
He holdeth a Staff, 6. *in his Hand*
wherewith to bear up himſelf.
He hath need of
Proviſion for the way,
as alſo of a pleaſant and merry
Companion, 7.
Let him not forſake the High-road, 9. *for a* Foot-way, 8.
unleſs it be a beaten Path.
By-ways, 10.
and places where two ways meet, 11.
deceive, and lead men aſide
into Uneven places, 12.
ſo do not By-paths, 13.
and Croſs-ways, 14.
Let him therefore enquire
of thoſe he meeteth, 15.
which way he muſt go;
and let him take heed
of Robbers, 16.
as in the way, ſo alſo
in the Inn, 17.
where he lodgeth all Night.

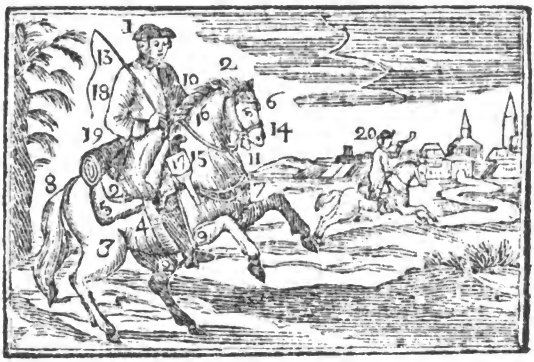
in *Bulga,* 2.
quæ non capit
Funda, 3.
vel *Marſupium,* 4.
Tegitur
Lacernâ, 5.
Tenet *Baculum,* 6. Manu.

quo ſe fulciat.
Opus habet
Viatico,
ut & fido & facundo
Comite, 7.
Non deſerat *Viam regiam,* 9. propter *Semitam,* 8.
niſi ſit *Callis tritus.*
Avia, 10.
& *Bivia,* 11.

fallunt, & ſeducunt
in *Salebras,* 12.
non æquè *Tramites,* 13.
& *Compita,* 14.
Sciſcitet igitur
obvios, 15.
quà ſit eundum;
& caveat
Prædones, 16.
ut in viâ, ſic etiam
in *Diverſorio,* 17.
ubi pernoctat.

The

The Horſe man. LXXXVI. *Eques.*



The Horſe-man, 1.
fetteth a Saddle, 2.
on his Horſe, 3.
and girdeth it on
with a Girth, 4.
He layeth a Saddle-cloth, 5.
alſo upon him.
He decketh him with Trappings, *a* Fore-ſtall, 6.
a Breaſt-cloth, 7.
and a Crupper, 8.
Then he getteth upon his Horſe, putteth his feet into the Stirrups, 9.
taketh the Bridle-rein, 10. 11.
in his left hand, wherewith he guideth and holdeth the Horſe.
Then he putteth to his Spurs, 12.

Eques, 1.
imponit *Equo*, 3.
Ephippium, 2.
idque ſuccingit
Cingulo, 4.
Inſternit etiam *Dorſuali*, 5.

Ornat eum *Phaleris*,
Frontali, 6.
Antilena, 7.
& *Poſtilena*, 8.
Deinde inſilit in
Equum, indit pedes
Stapedibus, 9.
capeſſit *Lorum* (habenam) 10. *Freni*, 11. ſiniſtrâ,
quo flectit, & retinet Equum.
Tum admovet
Calcaria, 12.

and

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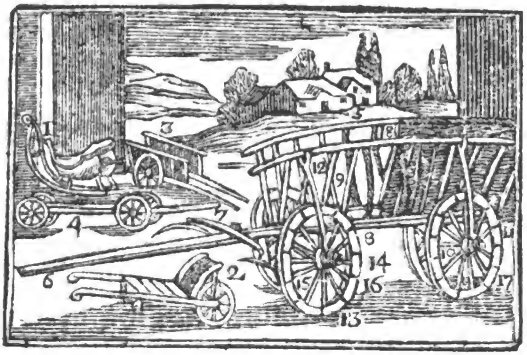
and ſetteth him on
with a Switch, 13.
and holdeth him in
with a Muſrol, 14.
The Holſters, 15.
hang down from the Pummel
of the Saddle, 16.
in which the Piſtols, 17.
are put.
The Rider is clad in a ſhort
Coat, 18.
his Cloak *being tied behind*
him, 19.
A Poſt, 20.
is carried on Horſeback a full
Gallop.

incitatque
Virgula, 13.
& cœrcet
Poſtomide, 14.
Bulgæ, 15.
pendent ex *Apice*
Ephippii, 16.
quibus *Sclopi*, 17.
inferuntur.
Ipſe Eques induitur *Chla-*
myde, 18.
Lacernâ revinctâ, 19.
à tergo.
Veredarius, 20.
fertur Equo
curſim.

Carriages. LXXXVII. *Vehicula.*



We are carried on a Sled, 1.
over Snow and Ice.
A Carriage with one Wheel,
is called a Wheel-barrow, 2.

Vehimur *Trahâ*, 1.
ſuper Nivibus & Glacie.
Vehiculum uni-rotum,
dicitur *Pabo*, 2.

with

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with two Wheels, a Cart, 3.
with four Wheels, a Waggon,
which is either
a Timber-waggon, 4.
or a Load-waggon, 5.
The parts of the Waggon are,
the Neep (*or* draught-tree) 6.
the Beam, 7.
the Bottom, 8.
and the Sides, 9.
Then the Axle-trees, 10.
about which the Wheels *run,*
the Lin-pins, 11.
and Axle-tree-ſtaves, 12.
being faſtened before them.
The Nave, 13. *is the*
groundfaſt of the Wheel, 14.
from which come
twelve Spokes, 15.
The Ring *encompaſſeth theſe,*
which is made
of ſix Felloes, 16.
and as many Strakes, 17.
Hampers *and* Hurdles, 18.
are ſet in a Waggon.

birotum, *Carrus,* 3.
quadrirotum *Currus,*
qui vel
Sarracum, 4.
vel *Plauſtrum,* 5.
Partes Currûs ſunt,
Temo, 6.
Jugum, 7.
Compages, 8.
Spondæ, 9.
Tum *Axes,* 10.
circa quos *Rotæ* currunt,
Paxillis, 11.
& *Obicibus,* 12.
præfixis.
Modiolus, 13. *eſt*
Baſis *Rotæ,* 14.
ex quo prodeunt
duodecim *Radii,* 15.
Orbile ambit hos,
compoſitum
è ſex *Abſidibus,* 16.
& totidem *Canthis,* 17.
Corbes & *Crates,* 18.
imponuntur Currui.

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LXXXVIII.

Carrying to and fro. *Vectura.*

The Coach-man, 1.
joineth a Horſe fit to match a Saddle-horſe, 2, 3.
to the Coach-tree,
with Thongs *or* Chains, 5.
hanging down from the Collar, 4.
Then he ſitteth upon the Saddle-horſe,
and driveth them that go before him, 6.
with a Whip, 7.
and guideth them with a String, 8.
He greaſeth the Axle-tree
with Axle-tree greaſe,
out of a Greaſe-pot, 9.
and ſtoppeth the wheel with a Trigen, 10.

Auriga, 1.
jungit *Parippum*, 2. *Sellario*, 3.
ad *Temonem*,
Loris vel *Catenis*, 5.
dependentibus
de *Helcio*, 4.
Deinde inſidet *Sellario*,
agit ante ſe anteceſſores, 6.

Scuticâ, 7.
& flectit
Funibus, 8.
Ungit *Axem*
Axungiâ,
ex *vaſe unguentorio*, 9.
& inhibet rotam
Sufflamine, 10.

in

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in a ſteep deſcent.
And thus the Coach is driven along the Wheel-ruts, 11.
Great Perſons *are carried* with ſix Horſes, 12.
by two Coachmen,
in a Hanging-waggon, which is called a Coach, 13.
Others with two Horſes, 14.
in a Chariot, 15.
Horſe Litters, 16, 17.
are carried by two Horſes.
They uſe Pack-horſes,
inſtead of Waggons,
through Hills *that are not paſſable*, 18.

in præcipiti deſcenſu.
Et ſic aurigatur
per *Orbitas*, 11.
Magnates vehuntur
Sejugibus, 12.
duobus *Rhedariis*,
Curru penſili,
qui vocatur
Carpentum (Pilentum) 13.
Alii *Bijugibus*, 14.
Eſſedo, 15.
Arceræ, 16. & *Laſticæ*, 17.
portantur à duobus Equis.
Utuntur
Jumentis Clitellariis,
loco *Curruum*,
per *montes* invios, 18.

LXXXIX.

Paſſing over Waters. *Tranſitus Aquarum.*

Leſt he that is to paſs over a River ſhould be wet,

Trajecturus flumen ne madefiat,

Bridges

Bridges, 1.
were invented for Carriages,
and Foot-bridges, 2.
for Foot-men.
If a River
have a Ford, 3.
it is waded over, 4.
Floats, 5. *alſo are made of*
Timber pinned together;
or Ferry-boats, 6.
of Planks laid cloſe together,
for fear they ſhould receive
Water.
Beſides Scullers, 7.
are made, which are rowed
with an Oar, 8.
or Pole, 9.
or haled
with an Haling-rope, 10.

Pontes, 1.
excogitati ſunt pro Vehiculis,
& *Ponticuli,* 2.
pro Peditibus.
Si Flumen
habet *Vadum,* 3.
vadatur, 4.
Rates, 5. etiam ſtruuntur
ex compactis tignis;
vel *Pontones,* 6.
ex trabibus conſolidatis,
ne excipiant aquam.

Porrò *Lintres* (Lembi) 7.
fabricantur, qui
aguntur *Remo,* 8.
vel *Conto,* 9.
aut trahuntur
Remulco, 10.

Swimming. XC. *Natatus.*

Men are wont alſo
to ſwim over Waters

Solent etiam
tranare aquas

upon

upon a bundle of flags, 1.
and beſides upon blown Beaſt-bladders, 2.
and after, by throwing their Hands *and* Feet, 3. *abroad.*

And at laſt they learned to tread the Water, 4.
being plunged up to the girdle-ſtead, and carrying their Cloaths upon their Head.

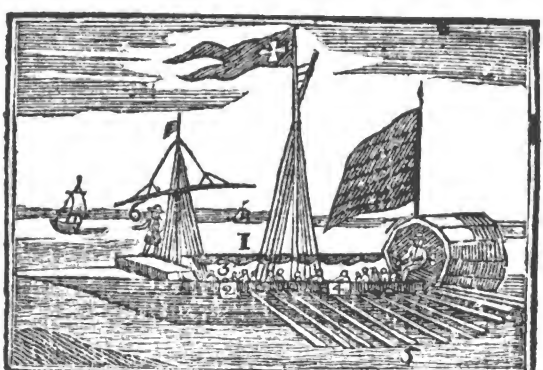
A Diver, 5.
can ſwim alſo under the Water like a Fiſh.

ſuper *ſcirpeum faſcem*, 1.
porrò ſuper inflatas *boum Veſicas*, 2.
deinde liberè jactatu *Manuum Pedumque*, 3.

Tandem didicerunt *calcare aquam*, 4.
immerſi
cingulo tenus & geſtantes Veſtes ſupra caput.

Urinator, 5.
etiam natare poteſt ſub aquâ, ut Piſcis.

A Galley. XCI. *Navis actuaria.*



A Ship *furniſhed with Oars*, 1.
is a Barge, 2.
or a Foyſt, *&c.*
in which the Rowers, 3.

Navis inſtructa Remis, 1.
eſt *Uniremis*, 2.
vel *Biremis*, &c.
in quâ *Remiges*, 3.

ſitting

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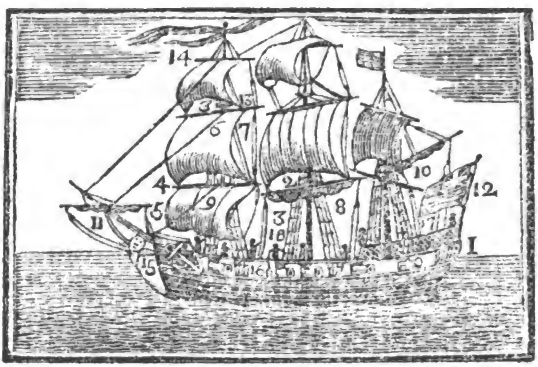
ſitting on Seats, 4.
by the Oar-rings,
row, by ſtriking the water with the Oars, 5.
The Ship-maſter, 6.
ſtanding in the Fore-Caſtle,
and the Steers-man, 7.
ſitting at the Stern,
and holding the Rudder, 8.
ſteer the Veſſel.

conſidentes per *Tranſtra*, 4.
ad *Scalmos*,
remigant pellendo aquam *Remis*, 5.
Proreta, 6.
ſtans in *Prora*,
& *Gubernator*, 7.
ſedens in *Puppi*,
tenenſque *Clavum*, 8.
gubernant *Navigium*.

XCII.

A Merchant-Ship. *Navis oneraria.*



A Ship, 1.
is driven onward,
not by Oars, but
by the only force of the Winds.
In it is a Maſt, 2. *ſet up,*
faſtened with Shrowds, 3.
on all ſides to the main-chains,

Navigium, 1.
impellitur,
non remis, ſed
ſolâ vi Ventorum.
In illo *Malus*, 2. erigitur,
firmatus *Funibus*, 3.
undique ad *Oras Navis*,

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to which the Sail-yards, 4. *are tied, and the* Sails, 5. *to theſe, which are ſpread open,* 6. *to the wind, and are hoiſted by* Bowlines, 7.

The Sails are, the Main-Sail, 8. *the* Trinket, *or* Fore-ſail, 9. *the* Mizen-Sail, *or* Poop-Sail, 10.

The Beak, 11. *is in the* Fore-deck.

The Ancient, 12. *is placed in the* Stern.

On the Maſt is the Fore-top, 13. *the* Watch-tower *of the Ship, and over the* Fore-top a Vane, 14. *to ſhew which way the Wind ſtandeth.*

The Ship is ſtayed with an Anchor, 15.

The Depth is fathomed with a Plummet, 16.

Paſſengers walk up and down the Decks, 17.

The Seamen run to and fro through the Hatches, 18.

And thus, even Seas are paſſed over.

cui annectuntur *Antennæ*, 4. his *Vela*, 5. quæ expanduntur, 6. ad Ventum, & *Verſoriis*, 7. verſantur.

Vela ſunt, *Artemon*, 8. *Dolon*, 9. & *Epidromus*, 10.

Roſtrum, 11. eſt in *Prora*.

Signum (vexillum) 12. ponitur in *Puppi*.

In Malo eſt *Corbis*, 13. *Specula* Navis, & ſupra *Galeam Apluſtre*, 14. Ventorum Index.

Navis ſiſtitur *Anchorâ*, 15.

Profunditas exploratur *Bolide*, 16.

Navigantes deambulant in *Tabulato*, 17.

Nautæ curſitant per *Foros*, 18.

Atque ita, etiam Maria trajiciuntur.

Ship-

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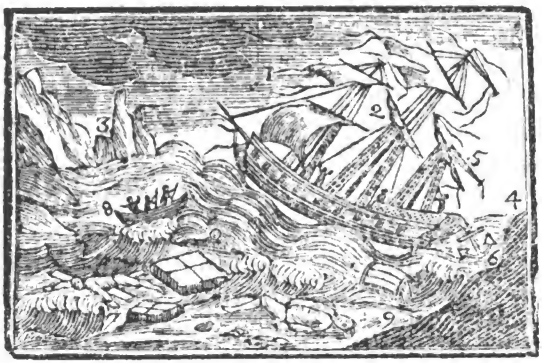
Ship-wreck. XCIII. *Naufragium.*



When a Storm, 1.
ariſeth on a ſudden,
they ſtrike Sail, 2.
leſt the Ship ſhould be daſhed againſt Rocks, 3. *or light upon* Shelves, 4.

If they cannot hinder her, they ſuffer Ship-wreck, 5.

And then the Men, the Wares, *and all Things are miſerably loſt.*

Nor doth the Sheet-anchor, 6. *being caſt with a* Cable, *do any Good.*

Some eſcape
either on a Plank, 7.
and by ſwimming,
or in the Boat, 8.

Part of the Wares,
with the dead Folks,
is carried out of the Sea, 9.
upon the Shores.

Cum *Procella*, 1.
oritur repentè,
contrahunt *Vela*, 2.
ne Navis ad *Scopulos*, 3. allidatur, aut incidat
Brevia (Syrtes) 4.

Si non poſſunt prohibere, patiuntur *Naufragium*, 5.

Tum Homines,
Merces, omnia miſerabiliter pereunt.

Neque hic
Sacra anchora, 6. *Rudenti* jacta, quidquam adjuvat.

Quidam evadunt,
vel *tabula*, 7.
ac enatando,
vel *Scapha*, 8.

Pars Mercium
cum mortuis
à *Mari*, 9. in littora defertur.

Writing.

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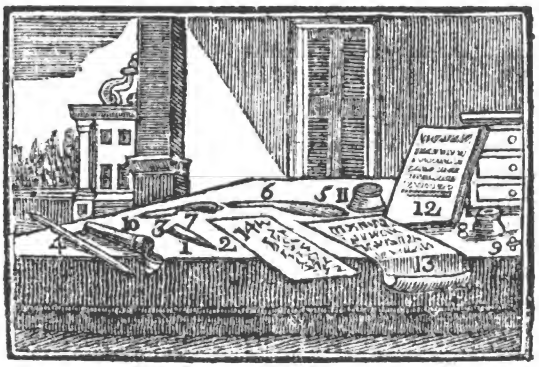
Writing. XCIV. *Ars Scriptoria.*



The Ancients writ
in Tables done over with wax
with a brazen Poitrel, 1.
with the ſharp end, 2.
whereof letters were engraven,
and rubbed out again with the
broad end, 3.
Afterwards
they writ Letters
with a ſmall Reed, 4.
We uſe a Goose-quill, 5.
the Stem, 6.
of which we make
with a Pen-knife, 7.
then we dip the Neb
in an Ink-horn, 8.
which is ſtopped
with a Stopple, 9.
and we put our Pens
into a Pennar, 10.
We dry a Writing

Veteres ſcribebant
in *Tabellis ceratis*
æneo *Stilo*, 1.
cujus parte cuſpidata, 2.
exarabantur literæ,
rurſum verò obliterabantur
planâ, 3.
Deinde
Literas pingebant
ſubtili Calamo, 4.
Nos utimur *Anſerina Penna*, 5. cujus *Caulem*, 6.
temperamus
Scalpello, 7.
tum intingimus *Crenam*
in *Atramentario*, 8.
quod obſtruitur
Operculo, 9.
& Pennas recondimus
in *Calamario*, 10.
Siccamus Scripturam
with

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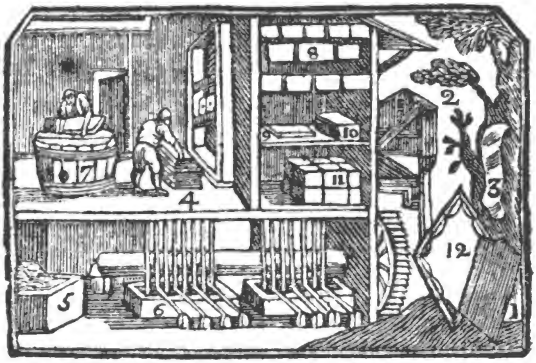
with Blotting-paper,
or Calis-ſand
out of a Sand-box, 11.
And we indeed
write from the left hand
towards the right, 12.
the Hebrews
from the right hand
towards the left, 13.
the Chineſe *and other* Indians,
from the top downwards, 14.

Chartâ bibulâ,
vel *Arenâ ſcriptoriâ*,
ex *Theca Pulveraria*, 11.
Et nos quidem
ſcribimus a ſiniſtra
dextrorſum, 12.
Hebræi
a dextrâ
ſiniſtrorſum, 13.
Chinenſes & *Indi* alii,
à ſummo deorſum, 14.

Paper. XCV. *Papyrus.*



The Ancients uſed
Beech-Boards, 1.
or Leaves, 2.
as alſo Banks, 3. *of* Trees;
eſpecially
of an Egyptian Shrub,
which was called Papyrus.
Now Paper *is in uſe,*
which the Paper-maker

Veteres utebantur
Tabulis Faginis, 1.
aut *Foliis*, 2.
ut & *Libris*, 3. *Arborum*;
præſertim
Arbuſculæ Ægyptiæ,
cui nomen erat *Papyrus*.
Nunc *Charta* eſt in uſu,
quam *Chartopœus*

maketh

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maketh in a Paper-mill, 4.
of Linen rags, 5.
ſtamped to Maſh, 6.
which being taken up in Frames, 7.
he ſpreadeth into Sheets, 8.
and ſetteth them in the Air that they may be dried.
Twenty-five of theſe make a Quire, 9.
twenty Quires a Ream, 10.
and ten of theſe a Bale of Paper, 11.
That which is to laſt long is written on Parchment, 12.

in *mola Papyracea*, 4 conficit
è *Linteis vetuſtis*, 5.
in *Pulmentum* contuſis, 6.
quod hauſtum
Normulis, 7.
diducit in *Plagulas*, 8.
exponitque aëri,
ut ſiccentur.
Harum XXV.
faciunt *Scapum*, 9.
XX Scapi *Volumen minus*, 10.
horum X.
Volumen majus, 11.
Duraturum diu
ſcribitur in *Membrana*, 12.

Printing. XCVI. *Typographia.*

The Printer *hath* metal Letters
in a great number put into Boxes, 5.
The Compoſitor, 1.

Typographus habet
Typos Metallos,
magno numero
diſtributos per *Loculamenta*, 5.
Typotheta, 1.

taketh

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taketh them out one by one,
and according to the Copy,
(which he hath faſtened
before him in a Viſorum, 2.)
compoſeth words
in a Compoſing-ſtick, 3.
till a Line *be made;*
he putteth theſe in a Gally, 4.
till a Page, 6. *be made,*
and thoſe again in a Form, 7.
and he locketh them up
in Iron Chaſes, 8.
with Quoins, 9.
leſt they ſhould drop out,
and putteth them under
the Preſs, 10.
Then the Preſs-man
beateth it over
with Printers Ink,
by means of Balls, 11.
ſpreadeth upon it the Papers
put in the Friſket, 12.
which being put
under the Spindle, 14.
on the Coffin, 13.
and preſſed down with a
Bar, 15.
he maketh to take impreſſion.

eximit illos ſingulatim,
& ſecundum *exemplar,*
(quod habet præfixum
ſibi *Retinaculo,* 2.)
componit Verba
Gnomone, 3.
donec *verſus* fiat;
hos indit *Formæ,* 4.
donec *Pagina,* 6. fiat;
has iterum *Tabulâ compoſitoriâ,* 7. coarctatque eos
Marginibus ferreis, 8.
ope *Cochlearum,* 9.
ne dilabantur,
ac ſubjicit
Prelo, 10.
Tum *Impreſſor*
illinit
Atramento impreſſorio,
ope *Pilarum,* 11.
ſuperimponit Chartas
inditas *Operculo,* 12.
quas ſubditas
Trochleæ, 14.
in *Tigello,* 13.
& impreſſas
Suculâ, 15.
facit imbibere typos.

The

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XCVII.

The Bookſellers Shop. *Bibliopolium.*

The Bookſeller, 1.
ſelleth Books
in a Bookſellers Shop, 2.
of which he writeth
a Catalogue, 3.
The Books are placed
on Shelves, 4.
and are laid open for uſe
upon a Deſk, 5.
A Multitude of Books
is called a Library, 6.

Bibliopola, 1.
vendit *Libros*
in *Bibliopolio*, 2.
quorum conſcribit
Catalogum, 3.
Libri diſponuntur
per *Repoſitoria*, 4.
& exponuntur ad uſum,
ſuper *Pluteum*, 5.
Multitudo Librorum
vocatur *Bibliotheca*, 6.

The

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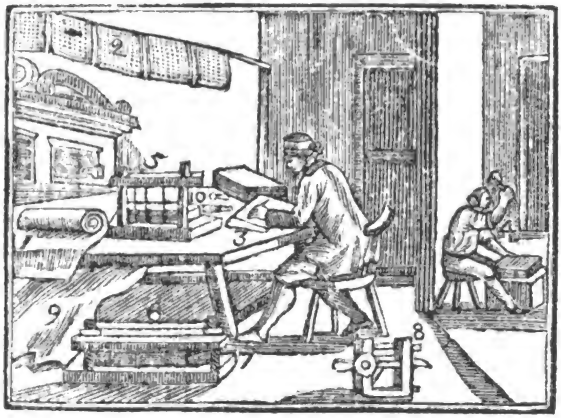
The Book-binder. XCVIII. *Bibliopegus.*

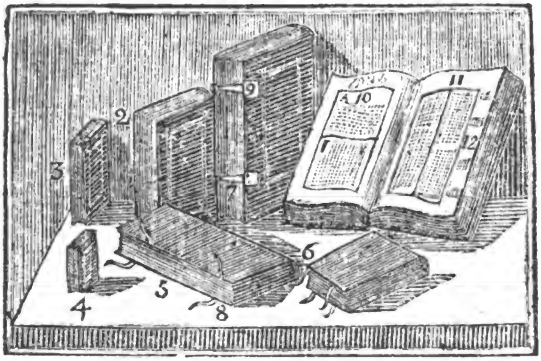


In times paſt they glued
Paper to Paper,
and rolled them up together,
into one Roll, 1.
At this day
the Book-binder
bindeth Books,
whilſt he wipeth, 2.
over Papers ſteept in Gum-water, *and then foldeth them together,* 3.
beateth with a hammer, 4.
then ſtitcheth them up, 5.
preſſeth them in a Preſs, 6.
which hath two Screws, 7.
glueth them on the back,
cutteth off the edges
with a round Knife, 8.
and at laſt covereth them
with Parchment *or* Leather, 9
maketh them handſome,
and ſetteth on Claſps, 10.

Olim agglutinabant
Chartam Chartæ,
convolvebantque eas
in unum *Volumen,* 1.
Hodiè
Compactor
compingit Libros,
dum tergit, 2.
chartas maceratas *aquâ*
glutinoſâ, deinde
complicat, 3.
malleat, 4.
tum conſuit, 5.
comprimit *Prelo,* 6.
quod habet duos *Cochleas,* 7.
conglutinat dorſo,
demarginat
rotundo *Cultro,* 8.
tandem veſtit
Membranâ, vel *Corio,* 9.
efformat,
& affigit *Uncinulos,* 10.

A Book

A Book. XCIX. *Liber.*



A Book,
as to its outward Shape,
is either in Folio, 1.
or in Quarto, 2.
in Octavo, 3.
in Duodecimo, 4. *either* made to open Side-ways, 5.
or Long-ways, 6.
with Brazen Claſps, 7.
or Strings, 8.
and Square-boſſes, 9.
Within are Leaves, 10.
with two Pages,
ſometimes divided with Columns, 11.
and Marginal Notes, 12.

Liber,
quoad exteriorem Formam,
eſt vel in *Folio*, 1.
vel in *Quarto*, 2.
in *Octavo*, 3.
in *Duodecimo*, 4. vel *Columnatus*, 5.
vel *Linguatus*, 6
cum *Æneis Clauſuris*, 7.
vel *Ligulis*, 8.
& *angularibus Bullis*, 9.
Intùs ſunt *Folia*, 10.
duabus *Paginis*,
aliquando *Columnis* diviſa, 11.
cumq; *Notis Marginalibus*, 12.

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A School, 1.
is a Shop, in which
Young Wits
are faſhion'd to Virtue, and
it is diſtinguiſh'd into Forms.
The Maſter, 2.
ſitteth in a Chair, 3.
the Scholars, 4.
in Forms, 5.
he teacheth, they learn.
Some things
are writ down before them
with Chalk *on a* Table, 6.
Some ſit
at a Table, and write, 7.
he mendeth their Faults, 8.
Some ſtand and rehearſe things
committed to memory, 9.
Some talk together, 10. *and*
behave themſelves wantonly
and careleſly;

Schola, 1.
eſt Officina, in quâ
Novelli Animi
formantur ad virtutem,
& diſtinguitur in *Claſſes*.
Præceptor, 2.
ſedet in *Cathedra*, 3.
Diſcipuli, 4.
in *Subſelliis*, 5.
ille docet, hi diſcunt.
Quædam
præſcribuntur illis
Cretâ in *Tabella*, 6.
Quidam ſedent
ad Menſam, & ſcribunt, 7.
ipſe corrigit, 8. Mendas.
Quidam ſtant, & recitant
mandata memoriæ, 9.
Quidam confabulantur, 10.
ac gerunt ſe petulantes,
& negligentes;

theſe

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these are chaſtiſed	hi caſtigantur
with a Ferula, 11.	*Ferulâ* (baculo) 11.
and a Rod, 12.	*& Virgâ*, 12.

The Study. CI. *Muſeum.*

The Study, 1.	*Muſeum*, 1.
is a place where a Student, 2.	eſt locus ubi Studioſus, 2.
apart from Men,	ſecretus ab hominibus,
ſitteth alone,	ſedet ſolus,
addicted to his Studies,	deditus *Studiis*,
whilſt he readeth Books, 3.	dum lectitat *Libros*, 3.
which being within his reach	quos penes ſe
he layeth open upon a Deſk, 4.	& exponit ſuper *Pluteum*, 4.
and picketh all the beſt things	& excerpit optima quæque
out of them	ex illis
into his own Manual, 5.	in *Manuale* ſuum, 5.
or marketh them in them	notat in illis
with a Daſh, 6.	*Liturâ*, 6.
or a little Star, 7.	vel *Aſteriſco*, 7.
in the Margin.	ad *Marginem*.
Being to ſit up late,	Lucubraturus,

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he ſetteth a Candle, 8.
on a Candleſtick, 9.
which is ſnuffed with Snuffers, 10. *before the Candle he placeth a* Screen, 11.
which is green, that it may not hurt his Eye-ſight;
richer Perſons uſe a Taper,
for a Tallow-Candle *ſtinketh and ſmoaketh.*

A Letter, 12. *is wrapped up, writ upon,* 13.
and ſealed, 14.

Going abroad by night, he maketh uſe of a Lanthorn, 15. *or a* Torch, 16.

elevat Lychnum (Candelam) 8.
in *Candelabro,* 9.
qui emungitur *Emunctorio,* 10.
ante Lychnum collocat *Umbraculum,* 11.
quod viride eſt, ne hebetet oculorum aciem:
opulentiores utuntur *Cereo,* nam *Candela ſebacea* fœtet & fumigat.

Epiſtola, 12. complicatur, inſcribitur, 13.
& obſignatur, 14.

Prodiens noctu, utitur *Lanterna,* 15.
vel *Face,* 16.

CII.

Arts belonging to Speech. *Artes Sermonis.*

Grammar, 1. | *Grammatica,* 1.

is

is converſant about Letters, 2.
of which it maketh Words, 3.
and teacheth how to utter,
write, 4. *put together,*
and part them rightly.

Rhetorick, 5.
doth as it were paint, 6.
a rude Form, 7.
of Speech with Oratory
Flouriſhes, 8.
ſuch as are Figures,
Elegancies,
Adages,
Apothegms,
Sentences,
Similies,
Hieroglyphicks, *&c.*
Poetry, 9.
gathereth theſe Flowers *of*
Speech, 10.
and tieth them as it were
into a little Garland, 11.
and ſo making of Proſe
a Poem,
it maketh ſeveral ſorts of Verſes
and Odes,
and is therefore crown'd with
a Laurel, 12.
Muſick, 13.
ſetteth Tunes, 14.
with pricks,
to which it fitteth words,
and ſo ſingeth alone,
or in Conſort,
or by Voice,
or Muſical Inſtruments, 15.

verſatur circa *Literas,* 2.
ex quibus componit *Voces,*
verba, 3. docetque elo-
qui, ſcribere, 4. conſtruere,
diſtinguere (interpungere)
eas rectè.
Rhetorica, 5.
pingit, 6. quaſi
rudem *formam,* 7.
Sermonis *Oratoriis*
Pigmentis, 8.
ut ſunt *Figuræ,*
Elegantiæ,
Adagia (proverbia)
Apothegmata,
Sententiæ (Gnomæ)
Similia,
Hieroglyphica, &c.
Poeſis, 9.
colligit
hos *Flores Orationis,* 10.
& colligat quaſi
in *Corollam,* 11.
atque ita, faciens è *proſa*
ligatam orationem,
componit varia *Carmina,*
& *Hymnos* (*Odas*)
ac propterea coronatur
Lauru, 12.
Muſica, 13.
componit *Melodias,* 14.
Notis,
quibus aptat verba,
atque ita cantat ſola,
vel *Concentu* (*Symphonia*)
aut voce,
aut inſtrumentis Muſicis, 15.

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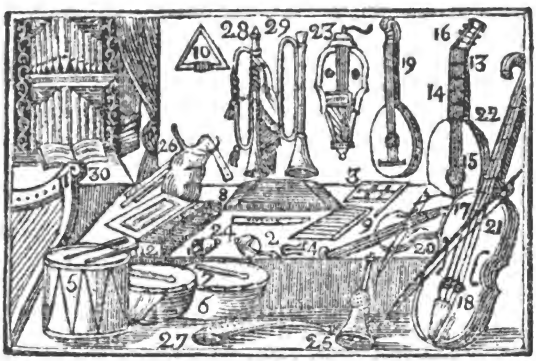
Muſical Inſtruments. CIII. *Inſtrumenta muſica.*



Muſical Inſtruments *are thoſe which make a ſound:*
Firſt,
when they are beaten upon,
as a Cymbal 1. *with a* Peſtil,
a little Bell, 2.
with an Iron pellet *within*;
or Rattle, 3.
by toſſing it about;
a Jews-Trump, 4.
being put to the mouth,
with the finger;
a Drum, 5.
and a Kettle, 6.
with a Drum-ſtick, 7.
as alſo the Dulcimer, 8.
with the Shepherd's-harp, 9.
and the Tymbrel, 10.
Secondly,
upon which Strings
are ſtretched, and ſtruck upon,
as the Pſaltery, 11.

Muſica inſtrumenta ſunt quæ edunt vocem:
Primò,
cum pulſantur,
ut *Cymbalum*, 1. *Piſtillo*, *Tintinnabulum*, 2.
intus *Globulo ferreo*;
Crepitaculum, 3.
circumverſando;
Crembalum, 4.
ori admotum,
Digito;
Tympanum, 5.
& *Ahenum*, 6.
Claviculâ, 7.
ut & *Sambuca*, 8.
cum *Organo paſtoritio*, 9.
& *Siſtrum* (Crotalum) 10.
Secundò,
in quibus *Chordæ* intenduntur & plectuntur,
ut *Nablium*, 11.

and

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and the Virginals, 12.
with both hands;
the Lute, 13.
(*in which is the Neck*, 14.
the Belly, 15.
the Pegs, 16.
by which the Strings, 17.
are ſtretched
upon the Bridge, 18.)
the Cittern, 19.
with the right hand only,
the Vial, 20.
with a Bow, 21.
and the Harp, 23.
with a Wheel within,
which is turned about:
the Stops, 22.
in every one are touched
with the left hand.
At laſt,
thoſe which are blown,
as with the mouth,
the Flute, 24.
the Shawm, 25.
the Bag-pipe, 26.
the Cornet, 27.
the Trumpet, 28, 29.
or with Bellows,
as a pair of Organs, 30.

cum *Clavicordio*, 12.
utrâque manu;
Teſtudo (Chelys) 13.
(in quâ *Jugum*, 14.
Magadium, 15.
& *Verticilli*, 16.
quibus *Nervi*, 17.
intenduntur
ſuper *Ponticulam*, 18.)
& *Cythara*, 19.
Dexterâ tantum,
Pandura, 20.
Plectro, 21.
& *Lyra*, 23.
intus rotâ,
quæ verſatur:
Dimenſiones, 22.
in ſingulis tanguntur
ſiniſtra.
Tandem
quæ inflantur,
ut Ore,
Fiſtula (Tibia) 24.
Gingras, 25.
Tibia utricularis, 26.
Lituus, 27.
Tuba, 28. *Buccina*, 29.
vel Follibus,
ut *Organum pneumaticum*, 30.

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Philoſophy. CIV. *Philoſophia.*

The Naturaliſt, 1.
vieweth all the works of God in the World.
The Supernaturaliſt, 2.
ſearcheth out the Cauſes *and* Effects *of Things.*
The Arithmetician
reckoneth Numbers,
by adding, ſubtracting, multiplying, and dividing;
and that either by Cyphers, 3.
on a Slate,
or by Counters, 4.
upon a Deſk.
Country People *reckon,* 5.
with Figures of Tens, X.
and Figures of Five, V.
by Twelves, Fifteens,
and Threeſcores.

Phyſicus, 1.
ſpeculatur omnia Dei Opera
in Mundo.
Metaphyſicus, 2.
perſcrutatur *Cauſas*
& Rerum *Effecta.*
Arithmeticus
computat *Numeros,*
addendo, ſubtrahendo,
multiplicando, dividendo;
idque vel *Cyphris,* 3.
in *Palimoceſto,*
vel *Calculis,* 4.
ſuper *Abacum.*
Ruſtici numerant, 5.
Decuſſibus, X.
& *Quincuncibus,* V.
per *Duodenas, Quindenas,*
& *Senagenas.*

Geometry

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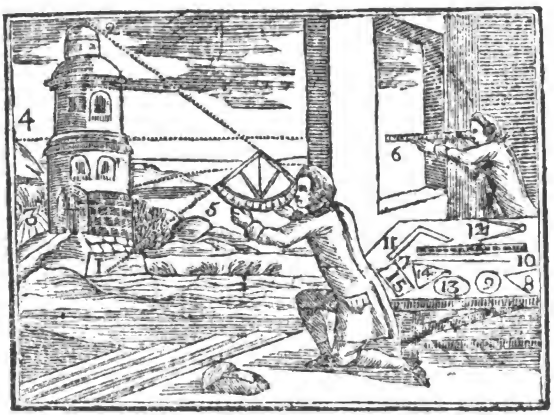

A Geometrician
meaſureth the height *of*
a Tower, 1 . . . . . 2.
or the diſtance
of places, 3. . . . 4.
either with a Quadrant, 5.
or a Jacob's-ſtaff, 6.
He marketh out the
Figures of Things,
with Lines, 7.
Angles, 8.
and Circles, 9.
by a Rule, 10.
a Square, 11.
and a pair of Compaſſes, 12.
Out of theſe ariſe
an Oval, 13.
a Triangle, 14.
a Quadrangle, 15.
and other figures.

Geometra
metitur *altitudinem*
Turris, 1. . . . 2.
aut *diſtantiam*
Locorum, 3. . . . 4.
ſive *Quadrante*, 5.
ſive *Radio*, 6.
Deſignat
Figuras Rerum
Lineis, 7.
Angulis, 8.
& *Circulis*, 9.
ad *Regulam*, 10.
Normam, 11.
& *Circinum*, 12.
Ex his oriuntur
Cylindrus, 13.
Trigonus, 14.
Tetragonus, 15.
& aliæ figuræ.

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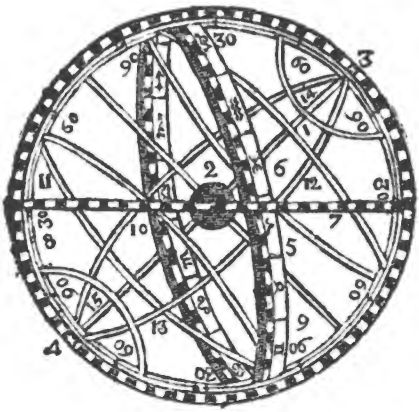
The Celeſtial Sphere. CVI. *Sphera cæleſtis.*



Aſtronomy *conſideretb* the motion of the Stars; Aſtrology, *the Effects of them.*

The Globe of Heaven *is turned about upon an* Axle-tree, 1. *about* the Globe of the earth, 2. *in the ſpace of* XXIV. *hours.*

The Pole-ſtars, *or* Pole, *the* Arctick, 3. *and* Antarctick, 4. *conclude* the Axle-tree *at both ends.*

The Heaven *is full of Stars every where.*

There are reckoned above a thouſand fixed Stars; *but of* Conſtellations towards the North, XXI. towards the South, XVI.

Aſtronomia conſiderat *motus Aſtrorum*; *Aſtrologia*, eorum effectus.

Globus Cœli volvitur ſuper *Axem*, 1. circa *globum terræ*, 2. ſpacio XXIV. horarum.

Stellæ polares, *Arcticus*, 3. & *Antarcticus*, 4. finiunt *Axem* utrinque.

Cœlum eſt Stellatum undique.

Stellarum fixarum numerantur plus *mille*; *Siderum* vero *Septentrionarium*, XXI. *Meridionalium*, XVI.

Add

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Add to theſe the XII. ſigns
of the Zodiaque, 5.
every one XXX. *degrees,*
whoſe names are ♈ Aries,
♉ Taurus, ♊ Gemini,
♋ Cancer, ♌ Leo, ♍ Virgo,
♎ Libra, ♏ Scorpius,
♐ Sagittarius, ♑ Capricor.
♒ Aquarius, ♓ Piſces.
Under this move the ſeven
wandering-ſtars,
which they call Planets,
whoſe way is a circle
in the middle of the Zodiack,
called the Ecliptick, 6.
Other Circles are,
the Horizon, 7.
the Meridian, 8.
the Æquator, 9.
the two Colures,
the one of the Equinoxes, 10.
(of the Spring,
when the ☉ *entereth into* ♈;
Autumnal
when it entereth into ♎)
the other of the Solſtices, 11.
(of the Summer,
when the ☉ *entereth into* ♋;
of the Winter,
when it entereth into ♑)
the two Tropicks,
the Tropick of Cancer, 12.
the Tropick of Capricorn, 13.
and the two
polar Circles, 14. . .. 15.

Adde *Signa* XII.
Zodiaci, 5.
quodlibet graduum, XXX.
quorum nomina ſunt,
♈ *Aries*, ♉ *Taurus*, ♊ *Gem.*
♋ *Cancer*, ♌ *Leo*, ♍ *Virgo*
♎ *Libra*, ♏ *Scorpius*,
♐ *Sagittarius*, ♑ *Capricorn*,
♒ *Aquarius*, ♓ *Piſces*.
Sub hoc curſitant
Stellæ errantes VII.
quas vocant *Planetas*,
quorum via eſt Circulus,
in medio Zodiaci,
dictus *Ecliptica*, 6.
Alii Circuli ſunt,
Horizon, 7.
Meridianus, 8.
Equator, 9.
duo *Colùri*,
alter *Æquinoxiorum*, 10.
(*Verni*,
quando ☉ ingreditur ♈;
Autumnalis,
quando ingreditur ♎)
alter *Solſticiorum*, 11.
(*Æſtivi*,
quando ☉ ingreditur ♋;
Hyberni,
quando ingreditur ♑)
duo *Tropici*,
Tr. Cancri, 12.
Tr. Capricorni, 13.
& duo
Polares, 14. . . . 15.

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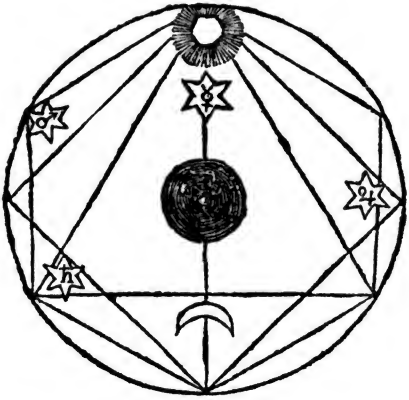
The Aſpects of the Planets. CVI. *Planetarum Aſpectus.*



The Moon, ☽
runneth through the Zodiack
every Month;
The Sun, ☉
in a Year;
Mercury, ☿
and Venus, ♀
about the Sun,
the one in a hundred and fifteen, the other in 585 *Days*;
Mars, ♂
in two Years;
Jupiter, ♃
is almoſt twelve;
Saturn, ♄
in thirty Years.
Hereupon they meet varioufly among themſelves, and have mutual Aſpects one towards another.

Luna, ☽
percurrit *Zodiacum*
ſingulis *Menſibus*;
Sol, ☉
Anno;
Mercurius, ☿
& *Venus*, ♀
circa Solem,
ille CXV.
hæc DLXXXV. Diebus;
Mars, ♂
Biennio;
Jupiter, ♃
ferè duodecim;
Saturnus, ♄
triginta Annis.
Hinc conveniunt varie inter ſe,
& ſe mutuo adſpiciunt.

As

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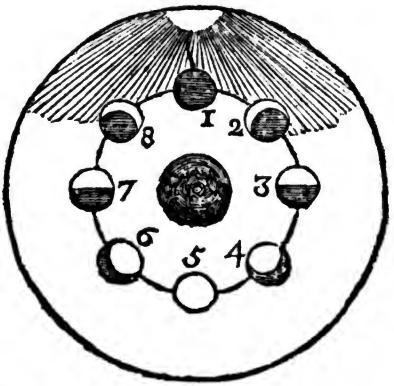
As here the ☉ *and* ☿ *are in* Conjunction,
☉ *and* ☽ *in* Oppoſition,
☉ *and* ♄ *in a* Trine Aſpect,
☉ *and* ♃ *in a* Quartile,
☉ *and* ♂ *in a* Sextile.

Ut hic ſunt, ☉ & ☿ in *Conjunctione*,
☉ & ☽ in *Oppoſitione*,
☉ & ♄ in *Trigono*,
☉ & ♃ in *Quadratura*,
☉ & ♂ in *Sextili*.

CVII.

The Apparitions of the Moon.

Phaſes Lunæ.



The Moon
ſhineth not by her own Light,
but that which is borrowed of the Sun.

For the one half of it is always enlightened, the other remaineth darkiſh.

Hereupon we ſee it in Conjunction *with the* Sun, 1.
to be obſcure, almoſt none at all;
in Oppoſition, 5.

Luna
lucet non ſua propria *Luce*,
ſed mutuatâ
a *Sole*.

Nam altera ejus medietas
ſemper illuminatur,
altera manet caliginoſa.

Hinc videmus,
in *Conjunctione*
Solis, 1.
obſcuram, imo nullam:
in *Oppoſitione*, 5.

whole

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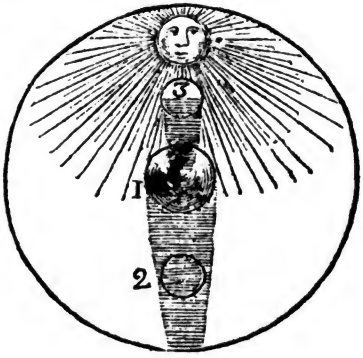
whole and clear,
(and we call it
the Full Moon ;)
ſometimes in the half,
(and we call it the Prime, 3.
and laſt quarter, 7.)
Otherwiſe it waxeth, 2...4.
or waneth, 6...8.
and is ſaid to be horned,
or more than half round.

totam & lucidam,
(& vocamus
Plenilunium :)
alias dimidiam,
(& dicimus *Primam,* 3.
& *ultimam,* 7. *Quadram.)*
Cæteroqui creſcit, 2...4.
aut decreſcit, 6...8.
& vocatur *falcata,*
vel *gibboſa.*

The Eclipſes. CVIII. *Eclipſes.*



The Sun
is the fountain of light,
inlightening all things ;
but the Earth, 1.
and the Moon, 2.
being ſhady Bodies,
are not pierced with its rays,
for they caſt a ſhadow upon
the place juſt over againſt them.
Therefore
when the Moon lighteth

Sol
eſt fons Lucis,
illuminans omnia ;
ſed *Terra,* 1.
& *Luna,* 2.
Corpora opaca,
non penetrantur ejus radiis,
nam jaciunt umbram
in locum oppoſitum.
Ideo,
cum Luna incidit

into

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into the ſhadow of the Earth, 2.
it is darkened, which we call
an Eclipſe, *or defect.*
But when the Moon *runneth*
betwixt the Sun
and the Earth, 3.
it covereth it with its ſhadow;
and this we call
the Eclipſe *of the* Sun,
becauſe it taketh from us
the ſight of the Sun,
and its light;
neither doth the Sun *for all that*
ſuffer any thing,
but the Earth.

in umbram *Terræ*, 2.
obſcuratur, quod vocamus
Eclipſin (deliquium) *Lunæ.*
Cum vero *Luna* currit
inter *Solem*
& *Terram*, 3.
obtegit illum umbrâ ſuâ;
& hoc vocamus
Eclipſin Solis,
quia adimit nobis
proſpectum *Solis*,
& lucem ejus;
nec tamen *Sol*
patitur aliquid,
ſed *Terra.*

CIX.

The Terreſtrial Sphere. *Sphera terreſtris.*

a.

The Earth *is round,*
and therefore to be repreſented
by two Hemiſpheres, a . . . b.
The Circuit of it

Terra eſt rotunda,
fingenda igitur
duobus *Hemiſpheriis*, a . . . b.
Ambitus ejus

ii

is 360 degrees, *(whereof every one maketh* 60 Engliſh *Miles)* *or* 21600 *Miles, and yet it is but a prick, compared with the World, whereof it is the* Centre.

They meaſure the Longitude of it by Climates, 1. *and the* Latitude *by* Parallels, 2.

The Ocean, 3. *compaſſeth it about, and five* Seas *waſh it, the* Mediterranean Sea, 4. *the* Baltick Sea, 5. *the* Red Sea, 6. *the* Perſian Sea, 7. *and the* Caſpian Sea, 8.

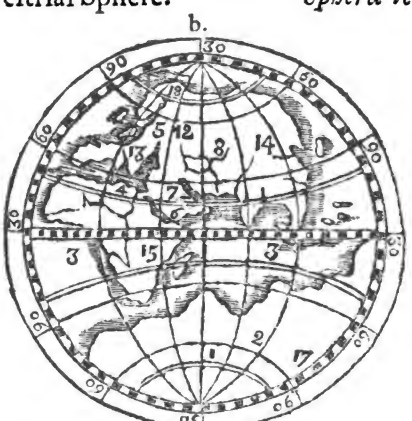
eſt *graduum* CCCLX. (quorum quiſque facit LX. Milliaria *Anglica*) vel 21600 Milliarium, & tamen eſt punctum, collata cum orbe, cujus *Centrum* eſt.

Longitudinem ejus dimetiuntur *Climatibus*, 1. *Latitudinem*, lineis *Parallelis*, 2.

Oceanus, 3. ambit eam & *Maria* V. perfundunt, *Mediterraneum*, 4. *Balticum*, 5. *Erythræum*, 6. *Perſicum*, 7. *Caſpium*, 8.

CIX.

The terreſtrial Sphere. *Sphera terreſtris.*



It is divided into V. Zones, *whereof the* II, frigid *ones*, 9..9.

Diſtribuitur in *Zonas* V. quarum duæ *frigidæ*, 9...9.

are

are uninhabitable ;
the II. Temperate *ones,* 10..10.
and the Torrid *one,* 11.
habitable.

Beſides it is divided into three Continents ;
this of ours, 12. *which is ſubdivided into* Europe, 13.
Aſia, 14. Africa, 15.
America, 16.... 16.
(whoſe Inhabitants are Antipodes *to us)*
and the South Land, 17...17.
yet unknown.

They that dwell under the North Pole, 18. *have the days and nights* 6 *months long.*

Infinite Iſlands
float in the Seas.

ſunt inhabitabiles,
duæ *Temperatæ,* 10... 10.
& *Torrida,* 11.
habitantur.

Ceterum diviſa eſt
in tres *Continentes* ;
noſtram, 12. quæ ſubdividitur in *Europam,* 13.
Aſiam, 14. *Africam,* 15.
in *Americam,* 16.... 16.
(cujus Incolæ
ſunt *Antipodes* nobis ;)
& in *Terram Auſtralem,* 17..17.
adhuc incognitam.

Habitantes ſub *Arcto,* 18.
habent Dies
Noctes ſemeſtrales.

Infinitæ *Inſulæ*
natant in maribus.

Europe. CX. *Europa.*

The chief Kingdoms *of* Europe, *are*

In *Europâ* noſtrâ
ſunt *Regna* primaria,

Spain,

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Spain. 1.	*Hiſpania*, 1.
France, 2.	*Gallia*, 2.
Italy, 3.	*Italia*, 3.
England, 4.	*Anglia* (Britannia) 4.
Scotland, 5.	*Scotia*, 5.
Ireland, 6.	*Hibernia*, 6.
Germany, 7.	*Germania*, 7.
Bohemia, 8.	*Bohemia*, 8.
Hungary, 9.	*Hungaria*, 9.
Croatia, 10.	*Croatia*, 10.
Dacia, 11.	*Dacia*, 11.
Sclavonia, 12.	*Sclavonia*, 12.
Greece, 13.	*Græcia*, 13.
Thrace, 14.	*Thracia*, 14.
Podolia, 15.	*Podolia*, 15.
Tartary, 16.	*Tartaria*, 16.
Lithuania, 17.	*Lituania*, 17.
Poland, 18.	*Polonia*, 18.
The Netherlands, 19.	*Belgium*, 19.
Denmark, 20.	*Dania*, 20.
Norway, 21.	*Norvegia*, 21.
Swedeland, 22.	*Suecia*, 22.
Lapland, 23.	*Lappia*, 23.
Finland, 24.	*Finnia*, 24.
Liſland, 25.	*Livonia*, 25.
Pruſſia, 26.	*Boruſſia*, 26.
Muſcovy, 27.	*Muſcovia*, 27.
and Ruſſia, 28.	*& Ruſſia*, 28.

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Moral Philoſophy. CXI. *Ethica.*

This Life *is a* way,
or a place divided into two ways, *like*
Pythagoras's Letter Y.
broad, 1.
on the left-hand track;
narrow, 2. *on the right*;
that belongs to Vice, 3.
this to Virtue, 4.
Mind, young Man, 5.
imitate Hercules;
leave the left hand way,
turn from Vice;
the Entrance, 6. *is fair*,
but the End, 7.
is ugly and ſteep down.
Go on the right hand,
though it be thorny, 8.
no way is unpaſſable to virtue;
follow whither Virtue leadeth

Vita hæc eſt *via*,
ſive *Bivium*,
ſimile
Litteræ *Pithagoricæ* Y.
latum, 1.
ſiniſtro tramite,
anguſtum, 2. dextro;
ille *Vitii*, 3. eſt,
hic *Virtutis*, 4.
Adverte, juvenis, 5
imitare *Herculem*;
linque ſiniſtram,
averſare vitium;
Aditus ſpecioſus, 6.
ſed *Exitus*, 7.
turpis & præceps.
Dextera ingredere,
utut ſpinoſa, 8.
nulla via invia virtuti;
ſequere quâ viâ ducit virtus
through

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through narrow places,
to ſtately palaces,
to the Tower of Honour, 9.
Keep the middle
and ſtrait path,
and thou ſhalt go very ſafe.
Take heed thou do not go
too much on the right hand, 10.
Bridle in, 12.
the wild Horſe, 11.
of Affection,
leſt thou fall down headlong.
See thou doſt not go amiſs
on the left hand, 13.
in an aſs-like ſluggiſhneſs, 14.
but go onwards conſtantly,
perſevere to the end,
and thou ſhalt be crowned, 15.

per *angusta,*
ad *augusta,*
ad *arcem honoris,* 9.
Tene medium
& rectum *tramitem*;
ibis tutissimus.
Cave excedas
ad dextram, 10.
Compesce frœno, 12.
equum ferocem, 11.
Affectûs,
ne præceps fias.
Cave deficias
ad sinistram, 13.
segnitie asininâ, 14.
sed progredere constanter,
pertende ad finem,
& coronaberis, 15.

Prudence. **CXII.** *Prudentia.*

Prudence, 1.
looketh upon all things

Prudentia, 1.
circumspectat omnia

as

as a Serpent, 2.
and doeth, ſpeaketh, or thinketh n·thing in vain.
She looks backwards, 3.
as into a Looking-glaſs, 4.
to things paſt;
and ſeeth before her, 5.
as with a Perſpective-glaſs, 7.
things to come,
or the End, 6.
and ſo ſhe perceiveth what ſhe hath done, and what remaineth to be done.
She propoſeth an Honeſt, Profitable, *and withal, if it may be done, a* Pleaſant End *to her Actions.*
Having foreſeen the End, *ſhe looketh out* Means, *as a* Way, 8.
which leadeth to the End; but ſuch as are certain and eaſy, and fewer rather than more, leſt any thing ſhould hinder.
She watcheth Opportunity, 9.
(which having a buſhy Forehead, 10.
and being bald-pated, 11.
and moreover, having wings, 12.
doth quickly ſlip away,) and catcheth it.
She goeth on her way warily, for fear ſhe ſhould ſtumble or go amiſs.

ut *Serpens*, 2.
agitque, loquitur, aut cogitat nihil incaſſum.
Reſpicit, 3.
tanquam in *Speculum*, 4.
ad *præterita*;
& *proſpicit*, 5.
tanquam *Teleſcopio*, 7.
Futura,
ſeu *Finem*, 6.
atque ita perſpicit quid egerit,
& quid reſtet agendum.
Actionibus ſuis
præfigit *Scopum*,
Honeſtum, *Utilem*,
ſimulque, ſi fieri poteſt,
Jucundum.
Fine proſpecto,
diſpicit *Media*,
ceu *Viam*, 8.
quæ ducit ad finem;
ſed certa & facilia,
pauciora potius
quàm plura,
ne quid impediat.
Attendit *Occaſioni*, 9.
(quæ
Fronte Capillata, 10.
ſed vertice *calva*, 11.
adhæc
alata, 12.
facile elabitur)
eamque captat.
In viâ pergit cautè (provide) ne impingat
aut aberret.

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Diligence. CXIII. *Sedulitas.*

Diligence, 1. *loveth labours, avoideth* Sloth,
is always at work,
like the Piſmire, 2.
and carrieth together, as ſhe doth, for herſelf,
Store *of all things,* 3.
She doth not always ſleep, or make holidays,
as the Sluggard, 4.
and the Graſshopper, 5. *do, whom* Want, 6.
at the laſt overtaketh.
She purſueth what things ſhe hath undertaken, chearfully, even to the end;
ſhe putteth nothing off till the morrow, nor doth ſhe ſing the Crow's *ſong,* 7.
which ſaith over and over,

Sedulitas, 1. amat labores,
fugit *Ignaviam,*
ſemper eſt in *opere,*
ut *Formica,* 2.
& comportat, ut illa,
ſibi,
omnium rerum *Copiam,* 3.
Non ſemper dormit,
aut ferias agit,
ut *Ignavus,* 4.
& *Cicada,* 5.
quos *Inopia,* 6.
tandem premit.
Urget
incepta alacriter
ad finem uſque;
procraſtinat nihil,
nec cantat
cantilenam *Corvi,* 7.
qui ingeminat

Cras,

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Cras, Cras.
After labours undergone,
and ended,
being even wearied,
ſhe reſteth herſelf;
but being refreſhed with Reſt,
that ſhe may not uſe herſelf to
Idleneſs, *ſhe falleth again to*
her Buſineſs.
A diligent Scholar
is like Bees, 8.
which carry honey
from divers Flowers, 9.
into their Hive, 10.

Cras, Cras,
Poſt *labores exantlatos,*
& laſſata,
quieſcit;
ſed recreata *Quiete,*
ne adſueſcat
Otio, redit
ad *Negotia.*
Diligens *Diſcipulus,*
ſimilis eſt *Apibus,* 8.
qui congerunt mel
ex variis *Floribus,* 9.
in *Alveare* ſuum, 10.

Temperance. CXIV. *Temperantia.*

Temperance, 1.
preſcribeth a mean
to Meat *and* Drink, 2.
and reſtraineth the deſire,
as with a Bridle, 3.

Temperantia, 1.
præſcribit *modum*
Cibo & Potui, 2.
& continet *cupidinem,*
ceu *Freno,* 3.

and

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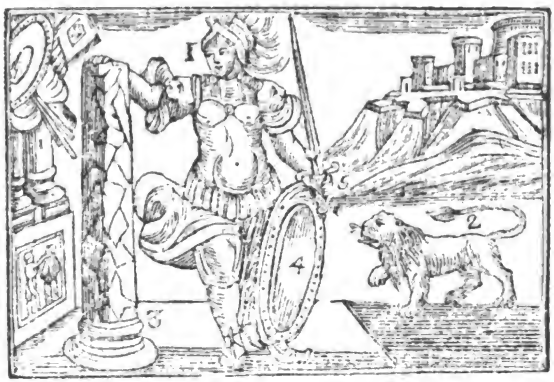
and ſo moderateth all things,
leſt any thing too much be done.
Revellers
are made drunk, 4.
they ſtumble, 5.
they ſpue, 6.
and brabble, 7.
From Drunkenneſs
proceedeth Laſciviouſneſs;
from this,
a lewd Life
amongſt Whoremaſters, 8.
and Whores, 9.
in kiſſing,
touching,
embracing,
and dancing, 10.

& ſic moderatur omnia,
ne quid nimis fiat.
Heluones (ganeones)
inebriantur, 4.
titubant, 5.
ructant (vomunt) 6.
& *rixantur*, 7.
E *Crapula*
oritur *Laſcivia*;
ex hâc,
Vita libidinoſa,
inter *Fornicatores*, 8.
& *Scorta*, 9.
Oſculando(baſiando)
palpando,
amplexando,
& *tripudiando*, 10.

Fortitude. CXV. *Fortitudo.*



Fortitude, 1.
is undaunted in Adverſity,

Fortitudo, 1.
impavida eſt in Adverſis,

and

and bold as a Lion, 2.
but not haughty in Proſperity,
leaning on her own Pillar, 3.
of Conſtancy;
and being the ſame in all things,
ready to undergo both eſtates
with an even mind.
She receiveth the ſtrokes
of Misfortune
with the Shield, 4.
of Sufferance:
and keepeth off the Paſſions,
the enemies of quietneſs,
with the Sword, 5.
of Valour.

& confidens, ut *Leo*, 2.
at non tumida in Secundis
innixa ſuo *Columini*, 3.
Conſtantiæ;
& eadem in omnibus,
parata ad ferendam utramque
fortunam æquo animo.
Excipit ictus
Infortunii
Clypeo, 4.
Tolerantiæ:
& propellit *Affectus*,
hoſtes Euthymiæ,
Gladio, 5.
Virtutis.

Patience. CXVI. *Patientia.*

Patience, 1.
endureth Calamities, 2.

Patientia, 1.
tolerat *Calamitates*, 2.

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and Wrongs, 3. *meekly*
like a Lamb, 4.
as the fatherly chaſtiſe-
ment of God, 5.
In the mean while ſhe leaneth
upon the Anchor of Hope, 6.
(*as a* Ship, 7.
toſſed by waves in the Sea)
ſhe prayeth to God, 8.
weeping,
and expecteth the Sun, 10.
after cloudy weather, 9.
ſuffering evils,
and hoping better things.
On the contrary,
the impatient Perſon, 11.
waileth, lamenteth,
rageth againſt himſelf, 12.
grumbleth like a Dog, 13.
and yet doth no good;
at the laſt he deſpaireth,
and becometh his own mur-
therer, 14.
Being full of rage he deſireth
to revenge wrongs.

& *Injurias*, 3. humiliter
ut *Agnus*, 4.
tanquam paternam *ferulam*
Dei, 5.
Interim innititur
Spei Anchoræ, 6.
(ut *Navis*, 7.
fluctuans mari)
Deo ſupplicat, 8.
illacrymando,
& expectat *Phœbum*, 10.
poſt *Nubila*, 9.
ferens mala,
ſperans meliora.
Contra,
Impatiens, 11.
plorat, lamentatur,
debacchatur, 12. *in ſeipſum*,
obmurmurat ut *Canis*, 13.
& tamen nil proficit;
tandem deſperat,
& fit *Autochir*, 14.

Furibundus cupit
vindicare injurias.

Huma-

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Humanity. CXVII. *Humanitas.*

Men *are made*
for one another's good;
therefore let them be kind.
Be thou ſweet and lovely
in thy Countenance, 1.
gentle and civil
in thy Behaviour *and* Manners, 2.
affable and true-ſpoken
with thy Mouth, 3.
affectionate and candid
in thy Heart, 4.
So love,
and ſo ſhalt thou be loved;
and there will be
a mutual Friendſhip, 5.
as that of Turtle-doves, 6.
hearty, gentle,
and wiſhing well on both parts.
Froward Men are
hateful, teſty, unpleaſant,

Homines facti ſunt
ad mutua *commoda*;
ergò ſint *humani.*
Sis ſuavis & amabilis
Vultu, 1.
comis & urbanus
Geſtu ac *Moribus*, 2.
affabilis & verax
Ore, 3.
candens & *candidus*
Corde, 4.
Sic ama,
ſic amaberis;
& fiat
mutua *Amicitia*, 5.
ceu *Turturum*, 6.
concors, manſueta,
& benevola utrinque.
Morosi homines ſunt
odioſi, torvi, illepidi,

contentious, angry, 7.	contentioſi, *iracundi*, 7.
cruel, 8.	*crudeles*, 8.
and implacable,	ac implacabiles,
(*rather Wolves and Lions, than Men*)	(magis Lupi & Leones, quàm homines)
and ſuch as fall out among themſelves,	& inter ſe diſcordes,
hereupon they fight in a Duel, 9.	hinc confligunt *Duelle*, 9.
Envy, 10.	*Invidia*, 10.
wiſheth ill to others,	malè cupiendo aliis,
pineth away herſelf.	conficit ſeipſam.

Juſtice. CXVIII. *Juſtitia.*

Juſtice, 1.	*Juſtitia*, 1.
is painted, ſitting	pingitur, ſedens
on a ſquare ſtone, 2.	in *lapide quadrato*, 2.
for ſhe ought to be immoveable;	nam debet eſſe immobilis;
with hood-winked eyes, 3.	*obvelatis oculis*, 3.
that ſhe may not reſpect perſons;	ad non reſpiciendum perſonas;
ſtopping the left ear, 4.	*claudens aurem ſiniſtram*, 4.

ta

to be reſerved
for the other party;
Holding in her right Hand
a Sword, 5.
and a Bridle, 6.
to puniſh
and reſtrain evil men;
Beſides,
a pair of Balances, 7.
in the right ſcale, 8. *whereof,*
Deſerts,
and in the left, 9.
Rewards *being put,*
are made even one with another, and ſo good Men are incited to virtue, as it were with Spurs, 10.
In Bargains, 11.
let Men deal candidly:
let them ſtand to their
Covenants *and* Promiſes;
let that which is given one to keep,
and that which is lent,
be reſtored:
let no man be pillaged, 12.
or hurt, 13.
let every one have his own:
theſe are the precepts of Juſtice.
Such things as theſe are
forbidden in God's 5th *and* 7th Commandment,
and deſervedly puniſh'd on the Gallows *and the* Wheel, 14.

reſervandam
alteri parti;
Tenens dextrâ
Gladium, 5.
& *Frænum*, 6.
ad puniendum
& cöercendum malos;
Præterea
Stateram, 7.
cujus *dextræ Lanci*, 8.
Merita,
Siniſtræ, 9.
Præmia impoſita,
ſibi invicem exequantur,
atque ita boni incitantur ad virtutem,
ceu *Calcaribus*, 10.
In *Contractibus*, 11.
candidè agatur:
ſtetur
Pactis & Promiſſis;
Depoſitum,

& Mutuum,
reddantur:
nemo *expiletur*, 12.
aut *lædatur*, 13.
ſuum cuique tribuatur:
hæc ſunt præcepta Juſtitiæ.
Talia prohibentur,
quinto & ſeptimo Dei
Præcepto,
& meritò puniuntur
Cruce ac *Rotâ*, 14.

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Liberality. CXIX. *Liberalitas.*

Liberality, 1.
keepeth a mean about Riches,
which ſhe honeſtly ſeeketh,
that ſhe may have ſomewhat
to beſtow on them that want, 2.
She clotheth, 3.
nouriſheth, 4.
and enricheth, 5.
theſe with a chearful Countenance, 6.
and a winged Hand, 7.
She ſubmitteth her wealth, 8.
to herſelf, not herſelf to it,
as the covetous man, 9. *doth,*
who hath, that he may have,
and is not the Owner,
but the Keeper *of his goods,*
and being unſatiable,
always ſcrapeth together, 10.
with his Nails.

Liberalitas, 1,
ſervat modum circa *Divitias*,
quas honeſtè quærit,
ut habeat quod
largiatur *Egenis*, 2.
Hos *veſtit*, 3.
nutrit, 4.
ditat, 5.
Vultu hilari, 6.

& *Manu alatâ*, 7.
Subjicit *opes*, 8.
ſibi, non ſe illis,
ut *Avarus*, 9.
qui habet, ut habeat,
& non eſt *Poſſeſſor*,
ſed *Cuſtos* bonorum ſuorum,
& inſatiabilis,
ſemper *corradit*, 10.
Unguibus ſuis.

More

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Moreover he ſpareth and keepeth,
hoarding up, 11.
that he may always have.
But the Prodigal, 12.
badly ſpendeth things well gotten,
and at the laſt wanteth.

Sed & parcit
& adſervat,
occludendo, 11.
ut ſempet habeat.
At *Prodigus.* 12.
malè diſperdit
benè parta,
ac tandem eget.

CXX.

Society betwixt Man and Wife.

Societas Conjugalis.

Marriage
was appointed by God in Paradiſe, for mutual help, *and the* Propagation *of mankind.*
A young man (a ſingle man) *being to be married, ſhould be furniſhed*

Matrimonium
inſtitutum eſt à Deo
in Paradiſo, ad mutuum
adjutorium, & Propagationem
generis humani.
Vir Juvenis (*Cælebs*)
conjugium initurus,
inſtructus ſit

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either with Wealth,
or a Trade *and* Science,
which may ſerve
for getting a living;
that he may be able
to maintain a Family.

Then he chooſeth himſelf
a Maid that is Marriageable,
(*or a* Widow)
whom he loveth;
nevertheleſs a greater Regard
is to be had of Virtue,
and Honeſty,
than of Beauty *or* Portion.

Afterwards, he doth not
betroth her to himſelf cloſely,
but entreateth for her,
as a Woer,
firſt to the Father, 1.
and then the Mother, 2.
or the Guardians,
or Kinsfolks, *by ſuch*
as help to make the match, 3.

When ſhe is eſpous'd to him,
he becometh the Bridegroom, 4.
and ſhe the Bride, 5.
and the Contract *is made,*
and an Inſtrument of Dowry, 6. *is written.*

At the laſt
the Wedding *is made,*
where they are joined together
ly the Prieſt, 7.
giving their Hands, 8. *one to another,*
and Wedding-rings, 9.
then they feaſt with
the witneſſes that are invited.

After this they are called
Huſband *and* Wife;
when ſhe is dead, he becometh
Widower.

aut *Opibus,*
aut *Arte & Scientiâ,*
quæ ſit
de pane lucandro;
ut poſſit
ſuſtentare *Familiam.*

Deinde eligit ſibi
Virginem Nubilem,
(aut *Viduam*)
quam adamat; ubi
tamen major ratio
habenda *Virtutis*
& *Honeſtatis,*
quàm *Formæ* aut *Dotis.*

Poſthæc, non clam deſponet ſibi eam,
ſed ambit,
ut *Procus,*
apud *Patrem,* 1.
& *Matrem,* 2.
vel apud *Tutores*
& *Cognatos,* per
Pronubos, 3.

Eâ ſibi deſponſâ,
fit *Sponſus,* 4.
& ipſa *Sponſa,* 5.
fiuntque *Sponſalia,*
& ſcribitur *Inſtrumentum Dotale,* 6.

Tandem
fiunt *Nuptiæ,*
ubi copulantur
à *Sacerdote,* 7.
datis *Manibus,* 8. ultrò citroque,
& *Annulis Nuptialibus,* 9.
tum epulantur cum
invitatis teſtibus.

Abhinc dicuntur
Maritus & Uxor;
hâc mortuâ ille fit
Viduus.

The

CXXI.

The Tree of Consanguinity. *Arbor Consanguinitatis.*

In Consanguinity there touch a Man, 1.	*Hominem*, 1.
in Lineal Aſcent,	*Conſanguinitate* attingunt in *Linea aſcendenti.*
the Father	*Pater*
(the Father-in-law) 2.	*(Vitricus)* 2.
and the Mother	& *Mater*
(the Mother-in-law) 3.	*(Noverca)* 3.
the Grand-father, 4.	*Avus*, 4.
ana the Grand-mother, 5.	& *Avia*, 5.
the Great Grand-father, 6.	*Proavus*, 6.
andthe GreatGrandmother, 7.	& *Proavia*, 7.
the great great Grandfather, 8.	*Abavus*, 8.
the great great Grandmother, 9.	& *Abavia*, 9.
the great great Grandfather's Father, 10.	*Atavus*, 10.
thegreatgreatGrandmother's Mother, 11.	& *Atavia*, 11.

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the great great Grandfather's Grandfather, 12.	*Tritavus*, 12.
the great great Grandmother's Grandmother, 13.	& *Tritavia*, 13.
Thoſe beyond theſe are called Anceſtors, 14. . . 14.	Ulteriores dicuntur *Majores*, 14. . . 14
In a Lineal deſcent, the Son (the Son-in-law) 15.	In *Linea deſcendenti*, *Filius (Privignus)* 15.
and the Daughter (the Daughter-in-law) 16.	& *Filia (Privigna)* 16.
the Nephew, 17.	*Nepos*, 17.
and the Niece, 18.	& *Neptis*, 18.
the Nephew's Son, 19.	*Pronepos*, 19.
and the Nephews Daughter 20.	& *Proneptis*, 20.
the Nephew's Nephew, 21.	*Abnepos*, 21.
and the Niece's Niece, 22.	& *Abneptis*, 22.
the Nephew's Nephew's Son, 23.	*Atnepos*, 23.
the Niece's Niece's Daughter, 24.	& *Atneptis*, 24.
the Nephew's Nephew's Nephew, 25.	*Trinepos*, 25.
the Niece's Niece's Niece, 26.	& *Trineptis*, 26.
Thoſe beyond theſe are called Poſterity, 27. . . 27.	Ulteriores dicuntur *Poſteri*, 27. . . 27.
In a Collateral Line *are* the Uncle by the Father's ſide, 28.	In *Linea Collaterali* ſunt *Patruus*, 28.
and the Aunt by the Father's ſide, 29.	& *Amita*, 29.
the Uncle by the Mother's ſide, 30.	*Avunculus*, 30.
and the Aunt by the Mother's ſide, 31.	& *Matertera*, 31.
the Brother, 32.	*Frater*, 32.
and the Siſter, 33.	& *Soror*, 33
the Brother's Son, 34.	*Patruelis*, 34.
the Siſter's Son, 35.	*Sobrinus*, 35.
and the Couſin by the Brother and Siſter, 36.	& *Amitinus*, 36.

The

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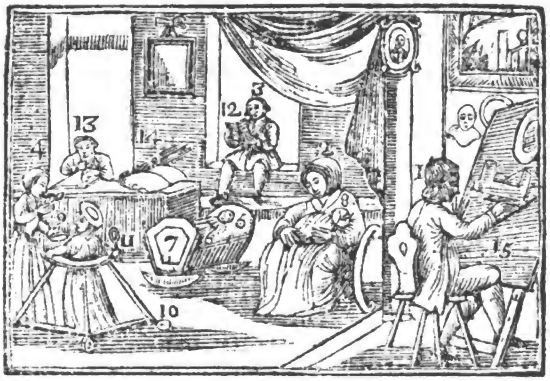
CXXII.

The Society betwixt Parents and Children.

Societas Parentalis.



Married Perſons,
(by the bleſſing of God)
have Iſſue,
and become Parents.
The Father, 1. *begetteth,*
and the Mother, 2. *beareth*
Sons, 3. *and* Daughters, 4.
(ſometimes Twins.)
The Infant, 5.
is wrapped in
Swaddling-clothes, 6.
is laid in a Cradle, 7,
is ſuckled by the Mother
with her Breaſts, 8.
and fed with Pap, 9.
Afterwards it learneth
to go by a Standing-ſtool, 10.

Conjuges,
(ex benedictione Dei)
ſuſcipiunt *Sobolem* (Prolem)
& fiunt *Parentes.*
Pater, 1. generat,
& *Mater,* 2. parit
Filios, 3. & *Filias,* 4.
(aliquando *Gemellos.*)
Infans, 5.
involvitur *Faſciis,* 6.

reponitur in *Cunas,* 7.
lactatur a matre
Uberibus, 8.
& nutritur *Pappis,* 9.
Deinde diſcit
incedere *Serperaſto,* 10.

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playeth with Rattles, 11.
and beginneth to ſpeak.
As it beginneth to grow elder, it is accuſtomed to Piety, 12.
and Labour, 13.
and is chaſtiſed, 14.
if it be not dutiful.
Children *owe to Parents Reverence and Service.*
The Father maintaineth his Children by taking pains, 15.

ludit *Crepundiis,* 11.
& incipit fari.
Creſcente ætate, adſueſcit
Pietati, 12.
& *Labori,* 13.
& caſtigatur, 14.
ſi non ſit morigerus.
Liberi debent Parentibus Cultum & Officium.
Pater ſuſtentat Liberos
laborando, 15.

CXXIII.

The Society betwixt Maſters and Servants. *Societas herilis.*

The Maſter (thegood manoftheHouſe) 1.
hath Men-ſervants, 2.

Herus (Pater-familias) 1.
habet *Famulos (Servos)* 2.

the

the Miſtreſs (the good wife of the Houſe) 3 Maidens, 4.

They appoint theſe their Work, 6.

and divide them their taſks, 5. *which are faithfully to be done by them without murmuring & loſs; for which their* Wages, *and* Meat *and* Drink *is allowed them.*

A Servant *was heretofore* a Slave, *over whom the Maſter had power of life and death.*

At this day the poorer ſort ſerve in a free manner, being hired for Wages.

Hera (Mater-familias) 3. *Ancillas,* 4.

Illi mandant his *Opera,* 6. & diſtribuunt *Laborum Penſa,* 5. quæ ab his fideliter ſunt exſequenda ſine murmure & diſpendio; pro quo *Merces & Alimonia* præbentur ipſis.

Servus olim erat *Mancipium*, in quem Domino poteſtas fuit vitæ & necis.

Hodiè pauperiores ſerviunt liberè, conducti mercede.

A City. CXXIV. *Urbs.*

Of many Houſes is made a Village, 1.

Ex multis Domibus fit *Pagus,* 1.

or

or a Town, *or a* City, 2.
That and this are fenced and begirt with a Wall, 3.
a Trench, 4.
Bulwarks, 5.
and Palliſadoes, 6.
Within the Walls is the void Place, 7.
without, the Ditch, 8.
In the Walls are Fortreſſes, 9.
and Towers, 10.
Watch-Towers, 11.
are upon the higher places.
The entrance into a City is made out of the Suburbs, 12.
through the Gates, 13.
over the Bridge, 14.
The Gate *hath a* Portcullis, 15.
a Draw-Bridge, 16.
two-leaved Doors, 17.
Locks *and* Bolts,
as alſo Bars, 18.
In the Suburbs are Gardens, 19.
and Garden-houſes, 20.
and alſo Burying-places, 21.

vel *Oppidum*, vel *Urbs*, 2.
Iſtud & hæc muniuntur & cinguntur *Mœnibus* (*Muro*) 3
Vallo, 4.
Aggeribus, 5.
& Vallis, 6.
Intra muros eſt *Pomœrium*, 7.
extrà, *Foſſa*, 8.
In mœnibus ſunt *Propugnacula*, 9.
& Turres, 10.
Specula, 11.
extant in editioribus locis.
Ingreſſus in Urbem fit ex *Suburbio*, 12.
per *Portam*, 13.
ſuper *Pontem*, 14.
Porta habet *Cataractas*, 15.
Pontem verſatilem, 16.
Valvas, 17.
Clauſtra, & *Repagula*, ut & *Vectes*, 18.
In Suburbiis ſunt *Horti*, 19.
& *Suburbana*, 20.
ut & *Cœmeteria*, 21.

The

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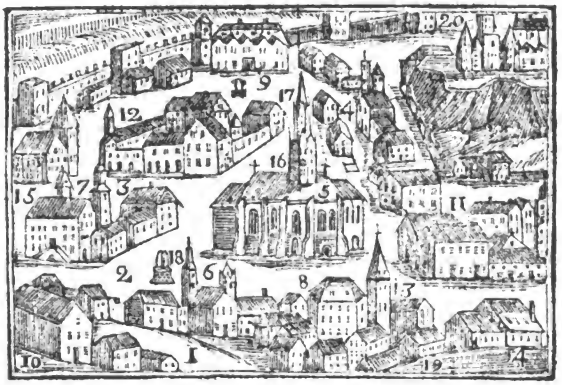
CXXV.

The inward Parts of a City. — *Interiora Urbis.*



Within the City are
Streets, 1.
paved with ſtones;
Market-places, 2.
(in ſome places with
Galleries) 3.
and narrow Lanes, 4.
The Publick Buildings are in the middle of the City,
the Church, 5.
the School, 6.
the Guild-hall, 7.
the Exchange, 8.
About the Walls and the Gates are the Magazine, 9.
the Granary, 10.
Inns, Alehouſes,
Cooks Shops, 11.

Intra urbem ſunt
Plateæ (Vici) 1.
ſtratæ lapidibus;
Fora, 2.
(alicubi cum
Portibus) 3.
& *Angiportis*, 4.
Publica ædificia
ſunt in medio Urbis,
Templum, 5.
Schola, 6.
Curia, 7.
Domus Mercaturæ, 8.
Circa Mœnia & Portas
Armamentarium, 9.
Granarium, 10.
Diverſoria, *Popinæ*,
& *Caupones*, 11.

the

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the Play-houſe, 12.
and the Hoſpital, 13.
In the by-places
are Houſes of Office, 14.
and the Priſon, 15.
In the chief Steeple
is the Clock, 16.
and the Watchman's *Dwelling*, 17.
In the Streets are Wells, 18.
The River, 19, *or* Beck,
runneth about the City,
ſerveth to waſh away the filth.
The Tower, 20.
ſtandeth in the higheſt part
of the City.

Theatrum, 12.
Noſodochium, 13.
In receſſibus,
Foricæ (Cloacæ) 14.
& *Cuſtodia* (Carcer) 15.
In turre primariâ
eſt *Horologium*, 16.
& habitatio *Vigilum*, 17.

In Plateis ſunt *Putei*, 18.
Fluvius, 19. vel *Rivus*,
interfluens Urbem,
inſervit eluendis *ſordibus.*
Arx, 20.
extat in ſummo
Urbis.

Judgment. CXXVI. *Judicium.*

The beſt Law, is
a quiet agreement,
made either by themſelves,

Optimum Jus, eſt
placida *conventio*,
facta vel ab ipſis,

betwixt

betwixt whom the ſuit is,
or by an Umpire.
If this do not proceed,
they come into Court, 1.
(heretofore they judged
in the Market-place;
at this day in the Moot-hall)
in which the Judge, 2.
ſitteth with his Aſſeſſors, 3.
the Clerk, 4.
taketh their Votes in writing.
The Plaintiff, 5.
accuſeth the Defendant, 6.
and produceth Witneſſes, 7.
againſt him.
The Defendant *excuſeth*
himſelf by a Counſellor, 8.
whom the Plaintiff's Counſellor, 9. *contradicts.*
Then the Judge
pronounceth Sentence,
acquitting the innocent,
and condemning him
that is guilty,
to a Puniſhment,
or a Fine,
or Torment.

inter quos lis eſt,
vel ab *Arbitro.*
Hæc ſi non procedit,
venitur in *Forum,* 1.
(olim judicabant
in Foro,
hodiè in *Prætorio)*
cui *Judex* (Prætor) 2.
præſidet cum *Aſſeſſoribus,* 3.
Dicophragus, 4.
excipit Vota calamo.
Actor, 5.
accuſat *Reum,* 6.
& producit *Teſtes,* 7.
contra illum.
Reus excuſat
ſe per *Advocatum,* 8.
cui Actoris *Procurator,* 9.
contradicit.
Tum *Judex*
Sententiam pronunciat,
abſolvens *inſontem,*
& damnans
ſontem
ad *Pœnam,*
ad *Mulctam,*
vel ad *Supplicium.*

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CXXVII.

The tormenting of Malefactors.

Supplicia Malefactorum.

Malefactors, 1.
are brought
from the Priſon, 3.
(where they are wont to be tortured) by Serjeants, 2.
or dragged with a Horſe, 15.
to a place of Execution.
Thieves, 4.
are hanged by the Hangman, 6.
on a Gallows, 5.
Whoremaſters
are beheaded, 7.
Murderers
and Robbers
are either laid upon a Wheel, 8.
having their Legs broken,
or faſtened upon a Stake, 9.
Witches

Malefici, 1.
producuntur
è *Carcere*, 3.
(ubi torqueri ſolent)
per *Lictores*, 2.
vel *equo raptantur*, 15.
ad locum *Supplicii*.
Fures, 4.
ſuſpenduntur a *Carnifice*, 6.
in *Patibulo*, 5.
Mœchi
decollantur, 7.
Homicidæ (Sicarii)
ac *Latrones* (Piratæ)
vel imponuntur *Rotæ*
crucifragio plexi, 8.
vel *Palo* infiguntur, 9.
Striges (Lamiæ)

are

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are burnt in a great Fire, 10.
Some before they are executed have their Tongues cut out, 11.
or have their Hand, 12.
cut off upon a Block, 13.
or are burnt with Pincers, 14.
They that have their Life given them,
are ſet on the Pillory, 16.
are ſtrapado'd, 17.
are ſet upon a wooden Horſe, 18
have their Ears cut off, 19.
are whipped with Rods, 20.
are branded,
are baniſhed,
are condemned
to the Gallies,
or to perpetual Impriſonment.
Traitors *are pulled in pieces with* four Horſes.

cremantur ſuper *Rogum*, 10.
Quidam antequam ſupplicio afficiantur *elinguantur*, 11.
aut plectuntur *Manu*, 12.
ſuper *Cippum*, 13.
aut *Forcipibus*, 14. uruntur.
Vitâ donati,
conſtringuntur *Numellis*, 16.
luxantur, 17.
imponuntur *Equuleo*, 18.
truncantur Auribus, 19.
cæduntur Virgis, 20.
Stigmate notantur,
relegantur,
damnantur
ad *Triremes*,
vel ad Carcerem perpetuum.
Perduelles diſcerpuntur quadrigis.

Merchan-

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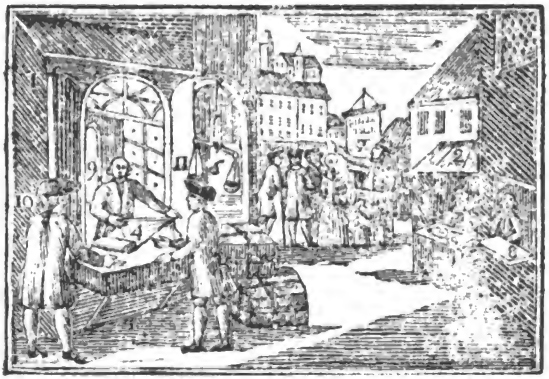
Merchandizing. CXXVIII. *Mercatura.*



Wares
brought from other places,
are either exchanged
in an Exchange, 1.
or expoſed to ſale
in Warehouſes, 2.
and they are ſold
for Money, 3.
being either meaſured
with an Ell, 4.
or weighed
in a Pair of Balances, 5.
Shopkeepers, 6.
Pedlars, 7.
and Brokers, 8.
would alſo be called
Merchants, 9.
The Seller
braggeth of a thing
that is to be ſold,

Merces
aliunde allatæ, aliunde
vel commutantur
in *domo commerciorum*, 1.
vel exponuntur venum
in *Tabernis mercimoniorum*, 2.
& venduntur
pro *Pecuniâ* (monetâ) 3.
vel menſuratæ
Ulnâ, 4.
vel ponderatæ
Librâ, 5.
Tabernarii, 6.
Circumforanei, 7.
& *Scrutarii*, 8.
etiam volunt dici
Mercatores, 9.
Venditor
oſtentat rem
promercalem,

and

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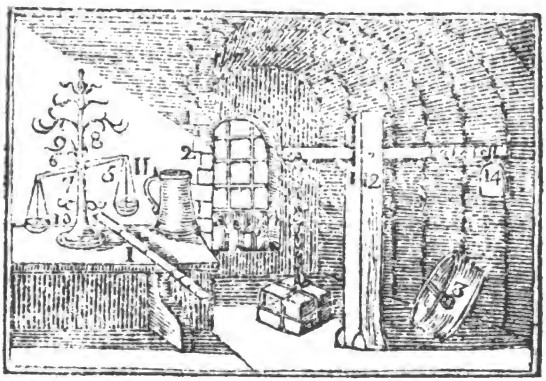
and ſetteth the rate of it,
and how much
it may be ſold for.
The Buyer, 10. *cheapeneth*
and offereth the Price.
If any one
bid againſt him, 11.
the thing is delivered to him
that promiſeth the moſt.

& indicat pretium,
quanti
liceat.
Emptor, 10. licetur,
& pretium offert.
Si quis
contralicetur, 11.
ei res addicitur
quî pollicetur plurimum.

CXXIX.

Meaſures and Weights. *Menſuræ & Pondera.*



We meaſure things that hang
together, with an Ell, 1.
liquid things
with a Gallon, 2.
and dry things
by a two-buſhel meaſure, 3.
We try the heavineſs of things
by Weights, 4.
and Balances, 5.
In this is firſt

Res continuas metimur
Ulnâ, 1.
liquidas,
Congio, 2.
aridas,
Medimno, 3.
Gravitatem rerum experimur *Ponderibus*, 4.
& *Libra*, (bilance) 5.
In hâc primò eſt

the

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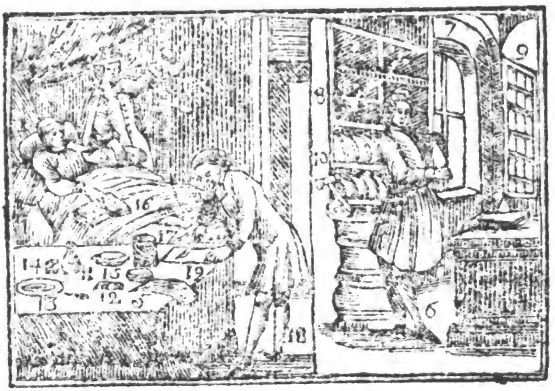
the Beam, 6.
in the midſt whereof
is a little Axle-tree, 7. *above*
the cheeks *and the* hole, 8.
in which the Needle, 9.
moveth itſelf to and fro;
on both ſides
are the Scales, 10.
hanging by little Cords, 11.
The Braſier's balance, 12.
weigheth things by hanging
them on a Hook, 13.
and the Weight, 14.
oppoſite to them,
which in (a) *weigheth juſt as*
much as the thing,
in (b) *twice ſo much,*
in (c) *thrice ſo much,* &c.

Jugum, (Scapus) 6.
in cujus medio
Axiculus, 7. ſuperiùs
trutina & agina, 8.
in quâ *Examen,* 9.
ſeſe agitat:
utrinque
ſunt *Lances,* 10.
pendentes *Funiculis,* 11.
Statera, 12.
ponderat res, ſuſpendendo
illas *Unco,* 13.
& Pondus, 14.
ex oppoſito,
quod in *(a)* æquiponderat rei,

in *(b)* bis tantum,
in *(c)* ter, *&c.*

Phyſic. CXXX. *Ars Medica.*



The Patient, 1.
ſendeth for a Phyſician, 2.

Ægrotans, 1,
accerſit *Medicum,* 2

who

who feeleth his Pulſe, 3.
and looketh upon his Water, 4.
and then preſcribeth
a Receipt *in a* Bill, 5.
That is made ready
by the Apothecary, 6.
in an Apothecary's Shop, 7.
where Drugs
are kept in Drawers, 8.
Boxes, 9.
and Gally-pots, 10.
And it is
either a Potion, 11.
or Powder, 12.
or Pills, 13.
or Troches, 14.
or an Electuary, 15.
Diet *and* Prayer, 16.
is the beſt Phyſic.
The Surgeon, 18.
cureth Wounds, 17.
and Ulcers,
with Plaſters, 19.

qui tangit ipſius *Arteriam*, 3.
& inſpicit *Urinam*, 4.
tum præſcribit
Medicamentum in *Schedula*, 5.
Iſtud paratur
à *Pharmacopæo*, 6.
in *Pharmacopolio*, 7.
ubi *Pharmaca*
adſervantur in *Capſulis*, 8.
Pyxidibus, 9.
& *Lagenis*, 10.
Eſtque
vel *Potio*, 11.
vel *Pulvis*, 12.
vel *Pillulæ*, 13.
vel *Paſtilli*, 14.
vel *Electuarium*, 15.
Diæta & *Oratio*, 16.
eſt optima *Medicina*.
Chirurgus, 18.
curat *Vulnera*, 17.
& *Ulcera*,
Spleniis (emplaſtris) 19.

A Burial,

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A Burial. CXXXIII. *Sepultura.*

Dead Folks
heretofore were burned,
and their Aſhes
put into an Urn, 1.
We incloſe
our dead Folks
in a Coffin, 2.
lay them upon a Bier, 3.
and ſee they be carried out
in a Funeral Pomp,
towards the Church-yard, 4.
where they are laid
in the Grave, 6.
by the Bearers, 5.
and are interred;
this is covered with
a Grave-ſtone, 7.
and is adorned
with Tombs, 8.
and Epitaphs, 9.

Defuncti
olim cremabantur,
& Cineres
recondebantur in *Urna*, 1.
Nos includimus
noſtros *Demortuos*
Loculo, (Capulo) 2.
imponimus *Feretro*, 3.
& curamus efferri
Pompâ Funebri,
verſus *Cæmeterium*, 4.
ubi inferuntur
Sepulchro, 6.
a *Veſpillonibus*, 5.
& humantur;
hoc tegitur
Cippo, 7.
& ornatur
Monumentis, 8.
ac *Epitaphiis*, 9.

As

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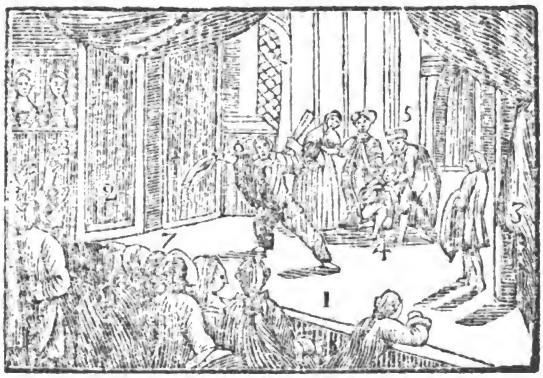
As the Corps go along,
Pſalms *are ſung,*
and the Bells *are rung,* 10.

Funere prodeunte,
Hymni cantantur,
& *Campanæ,* 10. pulſantur.

A Stage-play. CXXXII. *Ludus Scenicus.*



In a Play-houſe, 1.
(which is trimmed
with Hangings, 2.
and covered with Curtains, 3.)
Comedies *and* Tragedies *are acted,*
wherein memorable things are repreſented;
as here, the Hiſtory
of the Prodigal Son, 4.
and his Father, 5.
by whom he is entertain'd,
being return'd home.
The Players *act*
being in diſguiſe;
the Fool, 6. *maketh Jeſts.*

In *Theatro,* 1.
(quod veſtitur
Tapetibus, 2.
& tegitur *Sipariis,* 3.)
Comœdiæ vel *Tragœdiæ*
aguntur,
quibus repræſentantur
memorabiles;
ut hic, Hiſtoria
de *Filio prodigo,* 4.
& *Patre,* 5. ipſius,
à quo recipitur,
domum redux.
Actores (Hiſtriones) agunt
perſonati;
Morio, 6. dat Jocos.

The

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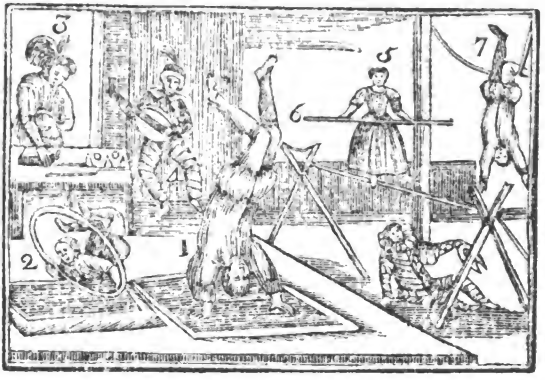
The chief of the Spectators
ſit in the Gallery, 7.
the common Sort ſtand
on the Ground, 8.
and clap the hands,
if any thing pleaſe them.

Spectatorum primarii,
ſedent in *Orcheſtra*, 7.
plebs ſtat
in *Cavea*, 8.
& plaudit,
ſi quid arridet.

Sleights. CXXXIII. *Præſtigiæ.*



The Tumbler, 1.
maketh ſeveral Shows,
by the nimbleneſs of his body,
walking to and fro
on his Hands,
leaping
through a Hoop, 2. *&c.*
Sometimes alſo
he danceth, 4.
having on a Vizard.
The Juggler, 3.
ſheweth ſleights,
out of a Purſe.

Præſtigiator, 1.
facit varia *Spectacula*,
volubilitate corporis,
deambulando
manibus,
ſaliendo
per *Circulum*, 2. &c.
Interdum etiam
tripudiat, 4.
Larvatus.
Agyrta, 3.
facit *præſtigias*
è *marſupio*.

The

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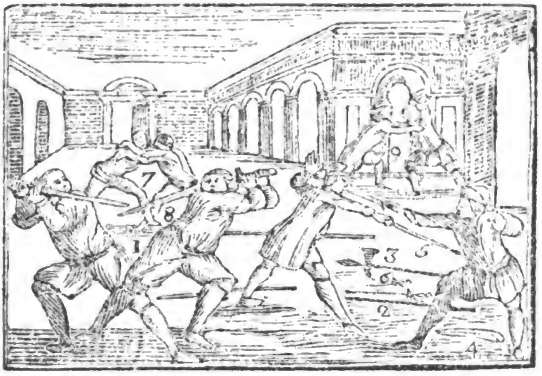
The Rope-dancer, 5.	*Funambulus*, 5.
goeth and danceth	graditur & ſaltat
upon a Rope,	ſuper *Funem*,
holdeth a Poiſe, 6.	tenens *Halterem*, 6.
in his hand;	manu;
or hangeth himſelf	aut ſuſpendit ſe
by the hand *or* foot, 7. &c.	*manu* vel *pede*, 7. &c.

The Fencing-School. CXXXIV. *Paleſtra.*



Fencers	*Pugiles*
meet in a Duel	congrediuntur Duello
in a Fencing-place,	in *Paleſtra*,
fighting with Swords, 1.	decertantes vel *Gladiis*, 1.
or Pikes, 2.	vel *Haſtilibus*, 2.
and Halberds, 3.	& *Bipennibus*, 3.
or Short-ſwords, 4.	vel *Semiſpathis*, 4.
or Rapiers, 5.	vel *Enſibus*, 5.
having Balls at the point,	*mucronem obligatis*,
(*leſt they wound one another mortally*)	(ne lædant lethaliter)
or with two-edged Swords	vel *Framcis*
and a Dagger, 6. *together.*	& *Pugione*, 6. ſimul.

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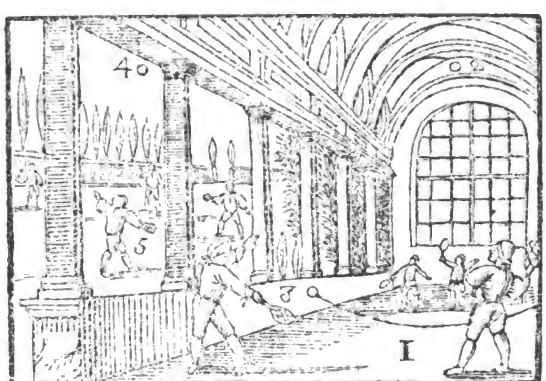
Wreſtlers, 7.
(among the Romans in time paſt were naked and anointed with Oil) take hold of one another, and ſtrive whether one can throw the other, eſpecially by tripping up his heels, 8.

Hood-winked Fencers, 9.
fought with their Fiſts in a ridiculous ſtrife, to wit, with their Eyes covered.

Luctatores, 7.
(apud Romanos olim nudi & inuncti Oleo) prehendunt ſe invicem, & annituntur uter alterum proſternere poſſit, præprimis *ſupplantando*, 8.

Andabatæ, 9.
pugnabant pugnis ridiculo certamine, nimirum oculis obvelatis.

Tennis-play. CXXXV. *Ludus Pilæ.*



In a Tennis Court, 1.
they play with a Ball, 2.
which one throweth, and another taketh, and ſendeth it back with a Racket, 3.

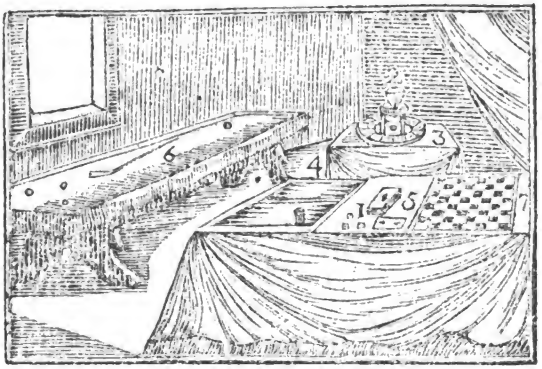
In *Sphæriſterio*, 1.
luditur *Pilâ*, 2.
quam alter mittit, alter excipit, & remittit *Reticulo*, 3.

ana

and that is the Sport
of Noblemen
to ſtir their Body.
A Wind-ball, 4.
being filled with Air,
by means of a Ventil,
is toſſed to and fro
with the Fiſt, 5.
in the open Air.

idque eſt Luſus
Nobilium
ad commotionem Corporis.
Follis, (pila magna) 4.
diſtenta Aëre,
ope *Epiſtomii*,
reverberatur
Pugno, 5,
ſub dio.

Dice-play. CXXXVI. *Ludus Aleæ*



We play with Dice, 1.
either they that throw the moſt
take up all;
or we throw them
through a Caſting-box, 2.
upon a Board, 3.
marked with figures,
and this is Dice-players game
at caſting Lots.
Men play by Luck *and* Skill
at Tables
in a pair of Tables, 4.

Teſſeris, (*talis*) 1. ludimus,
vel *Piſtobolindam*;

vel immittimus illas
per *Fritillum*, 2.
in *Tabellam*, 3.
notatam numeris,
idque eſt *Ludus Sortilegii*
Aleatorum.
Sorte & Arte luditur
Calculis
in *alveo aleatorio*, 4.

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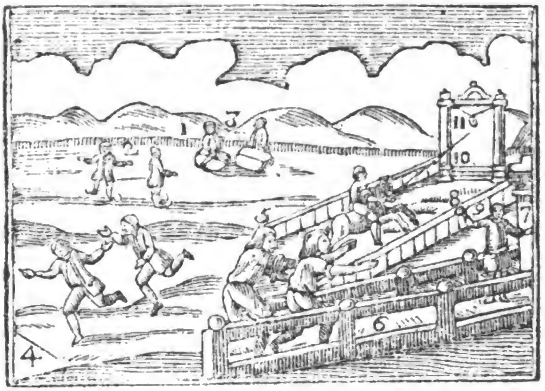
and at Cards, 5.
We play at Chefs *on a* Chefs-board, 6. *wherconlyartheareththefwny.*
The moft ingenious Game, is the Game at Chefs, 7. *wherein as it were two Armies fight together in Battle.*

& *Chartis luforiis*, 5.
Ludimus *Abaculis* in *Abaco*, 6. ubi fola ars regnat.
Ingenioſiſſimus Ludus eſt, Ludus *Latrunculorum*, 7. quo veluti duo Exercitus confligunt Prælio.

R ces. CXXXVII. *Curſus Certamina.*



Boys exerciſe themſelves in running either upon the Ice, 1 *in* Scrick Shoes, 2. *where they are carried alſo upon* Sleds, 3. *or in the open Field, making a* Line, 4. *which he that deſireth to win, ought to touch, but not to run beyond it.*
Heretofore Runners, 5. *ran betwixt* Rails, 6.

Pueri exercent ſe curſu, ſive ſuper *Glaciem*, 1. *Diabatris*, 2. ubi etiam vehuntur *Trahis*, 3. ſive in Campo, deſignantes *Lineam*, 4. quam qui vincere cupit debet attingere, at non ultrà procurrere.
Olim decurrebant *Curſores*, 5. inter *Cancellos*, 6.

to

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to the Goal, 7.
and he that toucheth it firſt receiveth the Prize, 8.
from him that gave the Prize, 9.
At this Day Tilting *(or the Quintain) is uſed, (where a* Hoop; 11. *is ſtruck at with a* Truncheon, 10.) *inſtead of* Horſe-races, *which are grown out of uſe.*

ad *Metam*; 7.
& qui primum contingebat eam, accipiebat *Brabeum*. (*præmium*) 8. à *Brabeuta*, 9.
Hodie *Haſtiludia* habentur, (ubi *Circulus*, 11. petitur *Lancea*, 10.)
loco *Equiriorum*, quæ abierunt in deſuetudinem.

Boys Sport. CXXXVIII. *Ludi Pueriles.*

Boys *uſe to play either with* Bowling-ſtones, 1.
or throwing a Bowl, 2.
at Nine pins, 3.
or ſtriking a Ball *through a* Ring, 5.
with a Bandy, 4.
or ſcourging a Top, 6.
with a Whip, 7.

Pueri ſolent ludere vel *Globis fictilibus*, 1.
vel jactantes *Globum*, 2.
ad *Conas*, 3.
vel mittentes *Sphærulam* per *Annulum*, 5.
Clava, 4.
verſantes *Turbinem*, 6.
Flagello, 7.

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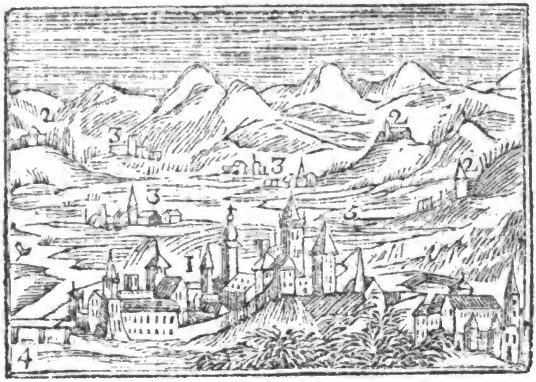
or ſhooting with a Trunk, 8.
and a Bow, 9.
or going upon Stilts, 10.
or toſſing, and ſwinging themſelves upon a Merry-totter, 11.

vel jaculantes *Sclopo*, 8.
& *Arcu*, 9.
vel incedentes *Grallis*, 10.
vel ſuper *Petaurum*, 11. ſe agitantes & oſcillantes.

CXXXIX.

The Kingdom and the Region. *Regnum & Regio.*



Many Cities *and* Villages
make a Region
and a Kingdom.
The King *or* Prince
reſideth in the chief City, 1.
the Noblemen, Lords,
and Earls *dwell*
in the Caſtles, 2.
that lie round about it;
the Country People
dwell in Villages, 3.

Multæ *Urbes & Pagi*
faciunt *Regionem*
& *Regnum*.
Rex aut *Princeps*
ſedet in *Metropoli*, 1.
Nobiles, Barones,
& *Comites* habitant
in *Arcibus*, 2.
circumjacentibus;
Ruſtici
in *Pagis*, 3.

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He hath his toll-places
upon navigable Rivers, 4.
and high-Roads, 5.
where Portage *and* Tollage
is exacted of them
that ſail
or travel.

Habet *telonia ſua*
juxta *flumina navigabilia*, 4.
& *Vias regias*, 5.
ubi *Portorium* & *Vectigal*
exigitur
a navigantibus
& iter facientibus.

CXL.

Regal Majeſty. *Regia Majeſtas.*

The King, 1.
ſitteth on his Throne, 2.
in Kingly State,
with a ſtately Habit, 3.
crowned with a Diadem, 4.
holding a Scepter, 5.
in his Hand,
being attended
with a Company of Courtiers.
The chief among theſe, are
the Chancellor, 6.
with the Counſellors

Rex, 1.
ſedet in ſuo *Solio*, 2.
in regio ſplendore,
magnifico *Habitu*, 3.
redimitus *Diademate*, 4.
tenens *Sceptrum*, 5.
manu,
ſtipatus
frequentiâ *Aulicorum.*
Inter hos primarii ſunt
Cancellarius, 6.
cum *Conſiliariis*

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and Secretaries,
the Lord-marſhal, 7.
the Comptroller, 8.
the Cup-bearer, 9.
the Taſter, 10.
the Treaſurer, 11.
the High Chamberlain, 12.
and the Maſter *of the* Horſe, 13.
There are ſubordinate to theſe
the Noble Courtiers, 14.
the Noble Pages, 15.
with the Chamberlains,
and Lacquies, 16.
the Guard, 17.
with their Attendance.
He ſolemnly giveth Audience
to the Ambaſſadors *of Foreign*
Princes, 18.
He ſendeth
his Vice-gerents,
Deputies,
Governors, Treaſurers,
and Ambaſſadors,
to other places,
to whom he ſendeth
new Commiſſions
over and anon by the Poſts, 19.
The Fool, 20.
cauſeth laughter
by his toyſome actions.

& *Secretariis*,
Præfectus Prætorii, 7.
Aulæ Magiſter, 8.
Pocillator, (pincerna) 9.
Dapifer, 10.
Theſaurarius, 11.
Archi-Cubicularius, 12.
& *Stabuli Magiſter*, 13.
Subordinantur his
Nobiles Aulici, 14.
Nobile Famulitium, 15.
cum *Cubicullariis*,
& *Curſoribus*, 16.
Stipatores, 17.
cum *Satellitio*.
Solemniter recipit
Legatos
exterorum, 18.
Ablegat
Vicarios ſuos,
Adminiſtratores,
Præfectos, *Quæſtores*,
& *Legatos*,
aliorſum,
quibus mittit
Mandata nova
ſubinde per *Veredarios*, 19.
Morio, 20.
movet riſum
ludicris Actionibus.

The

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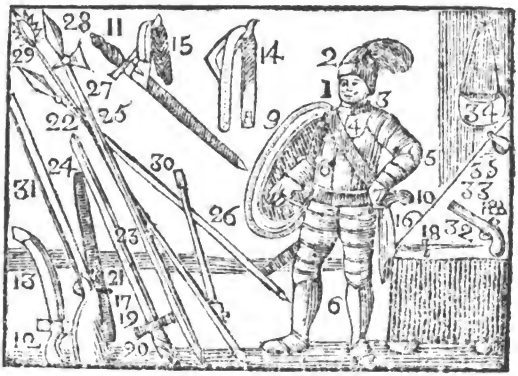

If we be to make War,
Soldiers *are liſted,* 1.
Their Arms *are,*
a Head-piece, 2.
(which is adorned with a Creſt) *and the* Armour,
whoſe parts are a Collar, 3.
a Breaſt-plate, 4.
Arm-pieces, 5.
Leg-pieces, 6.
Greaves, 7.
with a Coat of Mail, 8.
and a Buckler, 9.
theſe are the defenſive Arms.
The offenſive are,
a Sword, 10.
a two edged Sword, 11.
a Falchion, 12.
which are put up into
a Scabbard, 13.
and are girded with a Girdle, 14.
or Belt, 15.

Si bellandum eſt,
ſcribuntur *Milites,* 1.
Horum *Arma* ſunt,
Galea (Caſſis, 2.)
(quæ ornatur *Criſtâ*)
Armatura,
cujus partes *Torquis ferreus,* 3.
Thorax, 4.
Brachialia, 5.
Ocreæ ferreæ, 6.
Manicæ, 7.
cum *Lorica,* 8.
& *Scuto* (Clypeo) 9.
hæc ſunt Arma defenſiva.
Offenſiva ſunt,
Gladius, 10.
Framea, 11.
& *Acinaces,* 12.
qui reconduntur
Vaginâ, 13.
accinguntur *Cingulo,* 14.
vel *Balthco,* 15.

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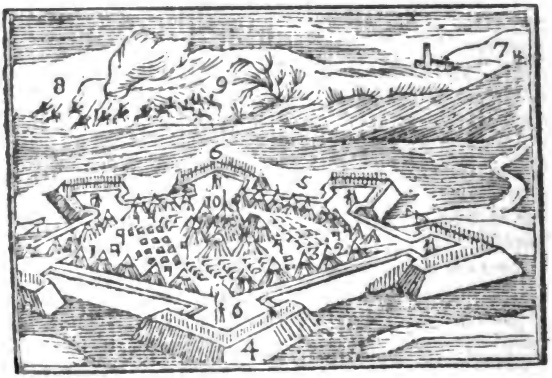
(*a* Scarf, 16.
ſerveth for ornament)
a two-handed Sword, 17.
and a Dagger, 18.
In theſe is the Haft, 19.
with the Pummel, 20.
and the Blade, 21.
having a Point, 22.
in the middle are
the Back, 23. *and the* Edge, 24.
The other Weapons are
a Pike, 25. *a* Halbert, 26.
(*in which is the* Haft, 27.
and the Head, 28.)
a Club, 29. *and a* Whirlebat, 30
They fight at a diſtance
with Muſkets, 31.
and Piſtols, 32.
which are charged with Bullets, 33. *out of a* Bullet-bag, 34.
and with Gun-powder,
out of a Bandalier, 35.

(*Faſcia militaris*, 16.
inſervit ornatui)
Romphæa, 17.
& *Pugio*, 18.
In his eſt *Manubrium*, 19.
cum *Pomo*, 20.
& *Verutum*, 21.
cuſpidatum, 22.
in medio
Dorſum, 23. & *Acies*, 24.
Reliqua arma ſunt
Haſta, 25. *Bipennis*, 26.
(in quibus *Haſtile*, 27.
& *Mucro*, 28.)
Clava, 29. & *Cæſtus*, 30.
Pugnatur eminùs
Bombardis, (Sclopetis) 31.
& *Sclopis*, 32.
quæ onerantur *Globis*, 33.
è *Theca bombardica*, 34.
& *pulvere nitrato*
è *Pyxide pulveraria*, 35.

The Camps. CLXII. *Caſtra.*



who

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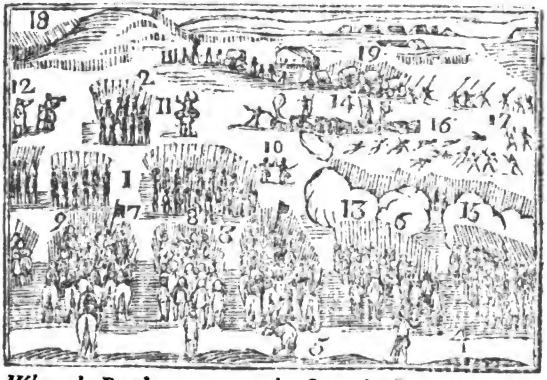
When a Deſign *is undertaken,*
the Camp, 1. *is pitched,*
and the Tents *of* Canvas, 2.
or Straw, 3.
are faſtened with Stakes;
and they entrench them about,
for ſecurity's ſake,
with Bulwarks, 4.
and Ditches, 5.
Sentinels, 6.
are alſo ſet;
and Scouts, 7.
are ſent out.
Sallyings-out, 8.
are made for Forage
and Plunder-ſake,
where they often cope with the Enemy, 9. *in ſkirmiſhing.*
The Pavilion
of the Lord General
is in the midſt of the Camp, 10.

Expeditione ſuſceptâ,
Caſtra, 1. locantur,
& *Tentoria Linteis*, 2.
vel *Stramentis*, 3.
figuntur *Paxillis*;
eaque circumdant,
ſecuritatis gratiâ,
Aggeribus, 4.
& *Foſſis*, 5.
Excubiæ, 6.
conſtituuntur;
& *Exploratores*, 7.
emittuntur.
Excurſiones, 8.
fiunt Pabulationis
& Prædæ cauſâ,
ubi ſæpius conſligitur cum *Hoſtibus*, 9. velitando.
Tentorium
ſummi Imperatoris
eſt in medio *Caſtrorum*, 10.

The Army and the Fight. CXLIII. *Acies & Prælium.*



When the Battle | Quando *Pugna*

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is to be fought,
the Army *is ſet in order,*
and divided into the Front, 1.
the Rear, 2.
and the Wings, 3.
The Foot, 4.
are intermixed
with the Horſe, 5.
That is divided
into Companies,
this into Troops.
Theſe carry Banners, 6.
thoſe Flags, 7.
in the midſt of them.
Their Officers are,
Corporals, Enſigns,
Lieutenants, Captains, 8.
Commanders of the Horſe, 9.
Lieutenant Colonels,
Colonels,
and he that is the chief of all,
the General.
The Drummers, 10.
and the Drumſlades, 11.
as alſo the Trumpeters, 12.
call to Arms,
and inflame the Soldier.
At the firſt Onſet
the Muſkets, 13.
and Ordnance, 14. *are ſhot off.*
Afterwards they fight, 15.
hand to hand
with Pikes *and* Swords.
They that overcome
are ſlain, 16.
or taken Priſoners,
or run away, 17.
They that are for the reſerve, 18.
come upon them

committenda eſt,
Acies inſtruitur,
& dividitur in *Frontem*, 1.
Tergum, 2.
& *Alas (Cornua)* 3.
Peditatus, 4.
intermiſcetur
Equitatui, 5.
Ille diſtinguitur
in *Centurias*,
hic in *Turmas*.
Illi in medio ferunt *Vexilla*, 6.
hæ *Labara*, 7.
Eorum Præfecti ſunt,
Decuriones, *Signiferi*,
Vicarii, *Centuriones*, 8.
Magiſtri Equitum, 9.
Tribuni,
Chiliarchæ,
& ſummum omnium,
Imperator.
Tympaniſtæ, 10.
& *Tympanotribæ*, 11.
ut & *Tubicines*, 12.
vocant ad Arma
& inflammant Militem.
Primo Conflictu,
Bombardæ, 13.
& *Tormenta*, 14. explodun tur.
Poſtea pugnatur, 15.
cominùs
Haſtis & Gladiis.
Victi
trucidantur, 16.
vel capiuntur,
vel *aufugiunt*, 17.
Succenturiati, 18.

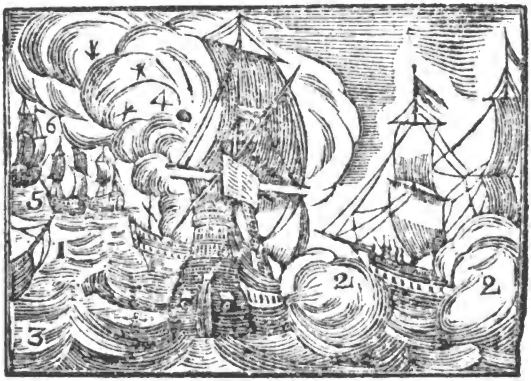
ſuperveniunt

out

out of the places where they lie in wait.
The Carriages, 19.
are plundered.

ex *inſidiis.*
Impedimenta, 19.
ſpoliantur.

The Sea-Fight. CXLIV. *Pugna Navalis.*



A Sea-fight
is terrible,
when huge Ships,
like Caſtles,
run one upon another
with their Beaks, 1.
or ſhatter one another
with their Ordnance, 2.
and ſo, being bored through,
they drink in
their own Deſtruction,
and are ſunk, 3.
Or *when they are ſet on fire,*
and either by the firing of
Gun-powder, 4.

Navale prælium
terribile eſt,
quum ingentes *Naves,*
veluti *Arces,*
concurrunt
Roſtris, 1.
aut ſe invicem quaſſant
Tormentis, 2.
atque ita perforatæ,
imbibunt
perniciem ſuam,
& *ſubmerguntur,* 3.
Aut quum igne corripiuntur, & vel ex incendio
pulveris tormentarii, 4.

men

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men are blown into the Air,
or are burnt in the midſt of the waters,
or elſe leaping into the Sea, are drowned.

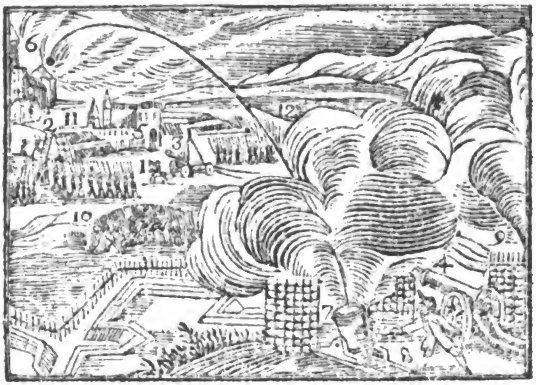
homines ejiciuntur in aërem,
vel exuruntur in mediis aquis,
vel etiam deſilientes in Mare, ſuffocantur.

A Ship *that flieth away,* 5.
is overtaken
by thoſe that purſue her, 6.
and is taken.

Navis fugitiva, 5.
intercipitur
ab *inſequentibus,* 6.
& capitur.

CXLV.

The Beſieging of a City. *Obſidium Urbis.*



A City
that is like to endure a Siege,
is firſt ſummoned
by a Trumpeter, 1.
and perſuaded to yield.

Urbs
paſſura *Obſidionem,*
primum provocatur
per *Tubicinem,* 1.
& invitatur ad *deditionem.*

Which if it refuſeth to do,
it is aſſaulted by the Beſiegers,
and taken by Storm,
Either by climbing over the walls with Scaling-ladders, 2.

Quod ſi abnuat facere,
oppugnatur ab obſidentibus,
& occupatur,
Vel muros per *Scalas,* 2.
tranſcendendo,

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or breaking them down with Battering-engines, 3,
or demoliſhing them with great Guns, 4.
or breaking through the Gates with a Petard, 5.
or caſting Granadoes, 6.
out of Mortar-pieces, 7.
into the City,
by Engineers, 8.
(who lie behind Leaguer-baſkets, 9.)
or overthrowing it with Mines *by* Pioneers, 10.

They that are beſieged
defend themſelves from the Walls, 11.
with fire and ſtones, &c.
or break out by force, 12.

A City
that is taken by ſtorm
is plundered,
deſtroyed,
and ſometimes laid even with the ground.

aut diruendo *Arietibus*, 3.
aut demoliendo *Tormentis*, 4.
vel dirumpendo portas *Exoſtra*, 5.
vel ejaculando *Globos Tormentarios*, 6. e *Mortariis (baliſtis)* 7.
in urbem
per *Baliſtarios*, 8.
(qui latitant poſt *Gerras*, 9.)
vel ſubvertendo *Cuniculis* per *Foſſores*, 10.

Obſeſſi
defendunt ſe
de *Muris*, 11.
ignibus, lapidibus, *&c.*
aut *erumpunt*, 12.

Urbs
vi expugnata,
diripitur,
exciditur,
interdum equatur ſolo.

Religion

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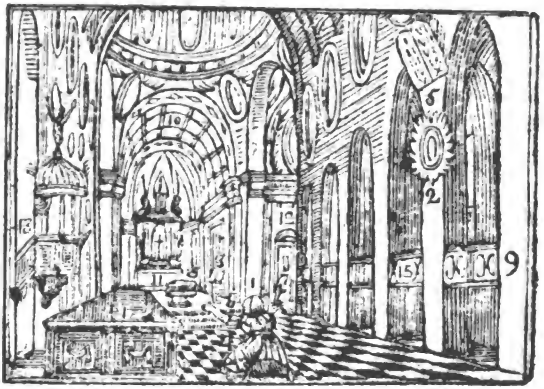
Religion. CXLVI. *Religio.*



Godlineſs, 1.
the Queen of Virtues,
worſhippeth God, 4. *devoutly,*
the Knowledge of God,
being drawn either from the
Book of Nature, 2.
(for the work commendeth
the Work Maſter)
or from the
Book of Scripture, 3.
ſhe meditateth upon
his Commandments contained
in the Decalogue, 5.
and treading Reaſon under foot,
that barking Dog, 6.
ſhe giveth Faith, 7.
and aſſent
to the Word of God,
and calleth *upon him,* 8.
as a Helper in adverſity.
Divine Services

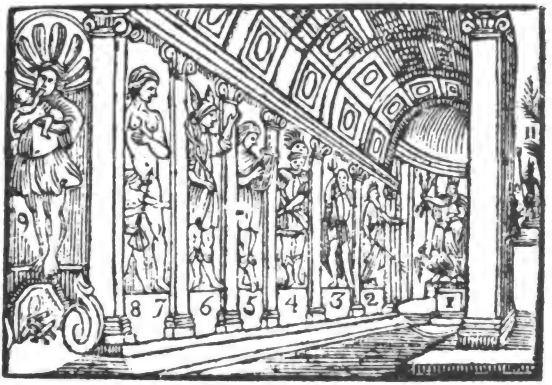
Pietas, 1.
Regina Virtutum,
colit Deum, 4. humiliter,
Notitiâ Dei,
hauſtâ vel ex
Libro Naturæ, 2.
(nam opus commendat
Artificem)
vel ex
Libro Scripturæ, 3.
recolit
mandata ejus comprehenſa
in *Decalogo,* 5.
& conculcans Rationem,
oblatrantem Canem, 6.
præbet *Fidem,* 7
& aſſenſum
Verbo Dei,
eumque *invocat,* 8.
ut opitulatorem in adverſis.
Officia Divina

art

are done in the Church, 9.
in which are the Choir, 10.
with the Altar, 11.
the Veſtry, 12.
the Pulpit, 13.
Seats, 14.
Galleries, 15.
and a Font, 16.
All men perceive that there is a God, but all men do not rightly know God.
Hence are divers Religions, *whereof* IV. *are reckoned yet as the chief.*

fiunt in *Templo*, 9.
in quo eſt *Penetrale*, (Adycum *Altari*, 11. [tum, 10.
Sacrarium, 12.
Suggeſtus, 13.
Subſellia, 14.
Ambones, 15.
& *Baptiſterium*, 16.
Omnes homines ſentiunt eſſe Deum,
ſed non omnes rectè nórunt Deum.
Hinc diverſæ *Religiones* quarum IV. numerantur adhuc primariæ.

Gentiliſm. CXLVII. *Gentiliſmus.*



The Gentiles *feigned to themſelves near upon* XII M. Deities.
The chief of them were Jupiter, 1. Preſident, *and* Petty-God *of* Heaven;

Gentiles finxerunt ſibi prope XII M. *Numina*.
Eorum præcipua erant *Jupiter*, 1. *Præſes*, & *Deaſter Cæli*;

Neptune

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Neptune, 2. *of the Sea*;
Pluto, 3. *of Hell*;
Mars, 4. *of War*;
Apollo, 5. *of Arts*;
Mercury, 6. *of Thieves, Merchants, and Eloquence*;
Vulcan (Mulciber) *of Fire and Smiths*;
Æolus, *of Winds*;
and the moſt obſcene of all the reſt, Priapus.

They had alſo Womanly Deities: ſuch as were Venus, 7. *the Goddeſs of Loves and Pleaſures, with her little ſon* Cupid, 8.
Minerva (Pallas) *with the nine* Muſes, *of* Arts;
Juno, *of Riches, and Weddings*; Veſta, *of Chaſtity*;
Ceres, *of Corn*;
Diana, *of Hunting, and Fortune*;
and beſides theſe Morbona, *and* Febris *herſelf.*

The Egyptians, *inſtead of God worſhipped all ſorts of Beaſts and Plants, and whatſoever they ſaw firſt in the morning.*

The Philiſtines *offered to* Moloch, 9. *their Children to be burnt alive.*

The Indians, 10. *even at this day, worſhip the* Devil, 11.

Neptunus, 2. Maris;
Pluto, 3. Inferni;
Mars, 4. Belli;
Apollo, 5. Artium;
Mercurius, 6. Furum, Mercatorum, & Eloquentiæ;
Vulcanus (Mulciber) Ignis & Fabrorum;
Æolus, Ventorum;
& obſcæniſſimus, *Priapus.*

Habuerant etiam Muliebria Numina: qualia fuerunt *Venus*, 7. Dea Amorum, & Voluptatum, cum filiolo *Cupidine*, 8.
Minerva (Pallas) cum novem *Muſis*, *Artium*;
Juno, Divitiarum & Nuptiarum; *Veſta*, Caſtitatis;
Ceres, Frumentorum;
Diana, Venationum, & Fortuna;
quin & *Morbona*, ac *Febris* ipſa.

Egyptii, pro Deo colebant omne genus Animalium & Plantarum, & quicquid conſpicabantur primum mane.

Philiſtæi offerebant *Molocho, (Saturno)* 9. Infantes cremandos vivos.

Indi, 10. etiamnum venerantur *Cacodæmona*, 11.

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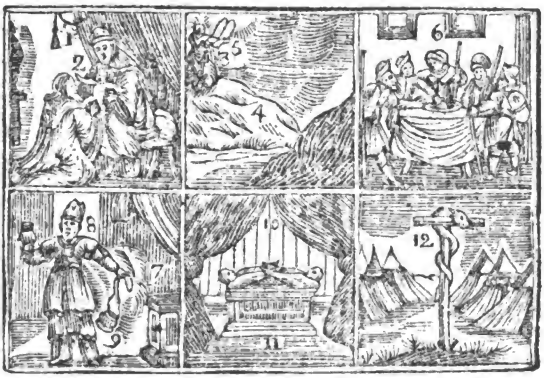

Yet the true Worſhip
of the true God,
remained with the Patriarchs,
who lived before,
and after the Flood.
Amongſt theſe,
that Seed of the Woman,
the Meſſias *of the World,*
was promiſed to Abraham, 1.
the Founder of the Jews,
the Father of them that believe: and he
(being called away from the Gentiles) with his Poſterity,
being marked with the Sacrament of Circumciſion, 2.
made a peculiar people,
and Church *of God.*
Afterwards God
gave his Law,
written with his own Finger
in Tables of Stone, 5.
to this people

Verus tamen *Cultus*
veri *Dei,*
remanſit apud *Patriarchas,*
qui vixerunt ante,
& poſt Diluvium.
Inter hos,
Semen illud Mulieris,
Meſſias Mundi,
promiſſus eſt *Abrahamo,* 1.
onditori *Judæorum,*
Patri credentium:
& ipſe
(avocatus a Gentilibus)
cum Poſteris,
notatus *Sacramento Circumciſionis,* 2.
conſtitutus ſingularis populus,
& *Eccleſia* Dei.
Poſtea Deus
exhibuit *Legem* ſuam,
ſcriptam digito ſuo,
in *Tabulis lapideis,* 5.
huic Populo

by

ly Moſes, 3.
in Mount Sinai, 4.
Furthermore, he ordained the eating the Paſchal-Lamb, 6
and Sacrifices
to be offered upon an Altar, 7.
by Prieſts, 8.
and Incenſe, 9.
and commanded a Tabernacle, 10. *with the Ark of the Covenant*, 11. *to be made: and beſides,*
a Brazen Serpent, 12.
to be ſet up againſt the biting of Serpents in the Wilderneſs.
All which things
were Types *of the* Meſſias *to come,*
whom the Jews *yet look for.*

per *Moſen*, 3.
in Monte *Sinai*, 4.
Porro ordinavit
manducationem *Agni Paſchalis*, 6. & *Sacrificia*
offerenda in *Altari*, 7.
per *Sacerdotes*, 8.
& *Suffitus*, 9.
& junit *Tabernaculum*, 10. cum Arca Fœderis, 11. fieri :
præterea,
æneum Serpentem, 12.
erigi contra morſum
Serpentum in deſerto.
Quæ omnia
Typi erant *Meſſiæ*
venturi,
quem *Judæi* adhuc expectant.

Chriſtianity. CXLIX. *Chriſtianiſmus.*

The only begotten eternal Son of God, 3.

Unigenitus æternus *Dei Filius*, 3.

being

being promised to
our first Parents in Paradise,
at the last being
conceived by the Holy Ghost,
in the most holy womb
of the Virgin Mary, 1.
of the royal house of David,
and clad with human flesh,
came into the World
at Bethlehem *of* Judæa,
in the extreme poverty
of a Stable, 2.
in the fullness of time,
in the year of the world
3970, *but pure from all sin,*
and the name of Jesus
was given him,
which signifieth a Saviour.
When he was sprinkled
with holy Baptism, 4.
(the Sacrament
of the new Covenant)
by John, *his Forerunner*, 5.
in Jordan,
the most sacred Mystery
of the divine Trinity,
appeared by the Father's voice, 6
(whereby he testified
that this was his Son)
and the Holy Ghost
in the shape of a Dove, 7.
coming down from Heaven.

From that time, being the
30th year of his age, unto the
fourth year, he declared who he
was, his words and works mani-
festing his Divinity, being
neither owned, nor entertained
by the Jews, *because of his vo-*
luntary poverty.

promissus
Protoplastis in Paradiso,
tandem
conceptus per *Sanctum Spiritum* in sanctissimo utero
Virginis Mariæ, 1.
de domo regiâ *Davidis*,
& indutus humanâ carne,
prodiit in mundum
Bethlehemæ Judææ,
in summâ paupertate
Stabuli, 2.
impleto tempore,
Anno Mundi 3970,
sed mundus ab omni peccato,
& nomen *Jesu*
impositum fuit ei,
quod significat *Salvatorem*.
Hic, cum imbueretur
sacro Baptismo, 4.
(Sacramento
novi Fœderis)
à *Johanne* præcursore suo, 5.
in *Jordane*, apparuit
sacratissimum *Mysterium*
Divinæ *Trinitatis*,
Patris voce, 6.
(quâ testabatur
hunc esse *Filium* suum)
& *Spiritu sancto*
in specie *Columbæ*, 7.
delabente cœlitus.

Ab eo tempore,
tricesimo anno ætatis suæ,
usque ad annum quartum,
declaravit quis esset, verbis
& operibus præ se ferentibus
Divinitatem, nec agnitus,
nec acceptus
a *Judæis*, ob voluntariam
paupertatem.

He

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He was at laſt taken by theſe
(when he had firſt inſtituted
the Myſtical Supper, 8.
of his Body and Blood,
for a Seal
of the new Covenant,
& the remembrance of himſelf)
carried to the Judgment-Seat
of Pilate,
Governor under Cæſar,
accuſed and condemned
as an innocent Lamb;
and being faſtened on a Croſs, 9.
he died,
being ſacrificed upon the Altar
for the ſins of the World.

But when he had revived by
his Divine Power, he roſe again
the third day
out of the Grave, 10.
and forty days after
being taken up
from Mount Olivet, 11.
into Heaven, 12.
and returning thither
whence he came,
he vaniſhed as it were,
while the Apoſtles, 13.
gazed upon him,
to whom he ſent
his Holy Spirit, 14.
from Heaven, *the tenth day*
after his Aſcenſion,
and them,
(being filled with his power)
into the World
to preach of him;
being henceforth to come again
to the laſt Judgment,
ſitting in the mean time

Captus tandem ab his
(quum prius inſtituiſſet
Cœnam Myſticam, 8.
Corporis & Sanguinis ſui,
in Sigillum
novi Fœderis,
& ſui recordationem)
raptus ad *Tribunal*
Pilati,
Præfecti *Cæſarei*,
accuſatus & damnatus eſt
Agnus innocentiſſimus;
actuſque in *Crucem*, 9.
mortem ſubiit,
immolatus in arâ
pro peccatis mundi.

Sed quum revixiſſet
divinâ ſuâ virtute, reſurrexit
tertia die
è *Sepulchro*, 10.
& poſt dies XL.
ſublatus
de *Monte Oliveti*, 11.
in *Cœlum*, 12.
& eo rediens
unde venerat,
quaſi evanuit,
Apoſtolis, 13.
aſpectantibus,
quibus miſit
Spiritum Sanctum, 14.
de *Cœlo*, decima
die poſt *Aſcenſum*,
ipſos vero,
(hac virtute impletos)
in mundum
prædicaturos;
olim rediturus
ad *Judicium extremum*,
interea ſedens

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at the right hand
of the Father,
and interceding for us.
From this Chriſt
we are called Chriſtians,
and are ſaved in him alone.

ad *dextram*
Patris,
& intercedens pro nobis.
Ab hoc *Chriſto*
dicimur *Chriſtiani,*
inque eo ſolo ſalvamur.

Mahometiſm. CL. *Mahometiſmus.*

Mahomet, 1.
a warlike Man,
invented to himſelf
a new Religion,
mixed with Judaiſm,
Chriſtianity *and* Gentiliſm,
by the advice of a Jew, 2.
and an Arian Monk, 3.
named Sergius; *feigning,*
whilſt he had the Fit of the
Falling-Sickneſs,
that the Archangel Gabriel,
and the Holy Ghoſt,
talked with him,

Mahomet, 1.
Homo bellator,
excogitabat ſibi
novam Religionem,
mixtam ex *Judaiſmo,*
Chriſtianiſmo, & *Gentiliſmo,*
conſilio *Judæi,* 2.
& *Monachi Ariani,* 3.
nomine *Sergii*; fingens,
dum laboraret *Epilepſia,*

Archangelum Gabrielem,
& *Spiritum Sanctum,*
ſecum colloqui,

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uſing a Pigeon, 4.
to fetch meat
out of his Ear.
His Followers
refrain themſelves
from Wine;
are circumciſed,
have many Wives:
build Chapels, 5.
from the Steeples *whereof,*
they are called to Holy Service
not by Bells,
but by a Prieſt, 6.
they waſh themſelves often, 7.
they deny the Holy Trinity:
they honour Chriſt,
not as the Son of God,
but as a great Prophet,
yet leſs than Mahomet;
they call their Law,
the Alcoran.

adſuefaciens *Columbam,* 4.
petere Eſcam
ex aure ſua.
Aſſeclæ ejus
abſtinent ſe
à *Vino*;
circumciduntur,
ſunt *Polygami:*
exſtruunt *Sacella,* 5.
de quorum *Turriculis,*
convocantur ad ſacra
non a *Campanis,*
ſed a *Sacerdote,* 6.
ſæpius ſe abluunt, 7.
negant *S.S. Trinitatem:*
Chriſtum honorant,
non ut *Dei Filium,*
ſed ut magnum *Prophetam,*
minorem tamen *Mahomete*;
Legem ſuam vocant
Alcoran.

God's Providence. CLI. *Providentia Dei.*

Mens States | Humanæ Sortes

are

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are not to be attributed
to Fortune *or* Chance,
or the Influence of the Stars,
(Comets, 1.
indeed are wont to portend no good)
but to the provident
Eye of God, 2.
and to his governing hand, 3.
even our Sights,
or Overſights,
or even our Faults:
but God is not the Author of Sin.

God *hath his* Miniſters
and Angels, 4.
who accompany a Man, 5.
from his birth,
as Guardians,
againſt wicked Spirits,
or the Devil, 6.
who every minute
layeth wait for him,
to tempt
and vex him.

Woe to the mad
Wizards *and* Witches,
who give themſelves to the Devil,
(*being incloſed in a* Circle, 7.
calling upon him,
with Charms)
they dally with him
and fall from God!
for they ſhall receive their reward with him.

non tribuendæ ſunt
Fortunæ aut *Caſui,*
aut *influxui Siderum,*
(*Comitæ*, 1.
quidem ſolent nihil boni portendere)
ſed provido
Dei Oculo, 2.
& ejuſdem *Manui rectrici*, 3.
etiam noſtræ *Prudentiæ*,
vel *Imprudentiæ*,
vel etiam *Noxæ*:
Deus autem non eſt auctor Peccati.

Deus habet *Miniſtros* ſuos
& *Angelos*, 4.
qui aſſociant ſe *Homini*, 5.
à nativitate ejus,
ut *Cuſtodes*,
contra malignos *Spiritus*,
ſeu *Diabolum*, 6.
qui minutatim
ſtruit inſidias ei,
ad tentandum
vel vexandum.

Væ dementibus
Magis & *Lamiis*
qui Cacodæmoni ſe dedunt,

(incluſi *Circulo*, 7.
eum advocantes
incantamentis)
cum eo colludunt
& à Deo deficiunt!
nam cum illo
mercedem accipient.

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The laſt Judgment. CLII. *Judicium extremum.*

For the laſt day
ſhall come
which ſhall raiſe up the Dead, 2.
with the ſound of a Trumpet, 1.
and ſummon the Quick
with them
to the Judgment-ſeat
of Chriſt Jeſus, 3.
(*appearing in the Clouds*)
to give an Account
of all things done.
When the Godly *and* Elect, 4.
ſhall enter into life eternal
into the place of Bliſs,
and the new Jeruſalem, 5.

But the wicked
and the damned, 6.
ſhall be thruſt into Hell, 8.
with the Devils, 7.
to be there tormented for ever.

Nam *dies noviſſima*
veniet,
quæ reſuſcitabit *Mortuos*, 2.
voce *Tubæ*, 1.
& citabit *Vivos*
cum illis
ad *Tribunal*
Jeſu Chriſti, 3.
(apparentis in Nubibus)
ad reddendam rationem
omnium actorum.
Ubi *pii* (*juſti*) & *Electi*, 4.
introibunt in vitam æternam,
in locum Beatitudinis,
& novam *Hieroſolymam*, 5.

Impii vero
& *damnati*, 6.
cum *Cacodæmonibus*, 7.
in *Gehennam*, 8. detrudentur,
ibi cruciandi æternum.

The

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The Cloſe. CLIII. *Clauſula.*

Thus thou haſt ſeen in ſhort
all things
that can be ſhewed,
and haſt learned
the chief Words
of the Engliſh *and* Latin
Tongue.

Go on now
and read other good Books *diligently,*
and thou ſhalt become
learned, wiſe, *and* godly.

Remember theſe things;
fear God, and call upon him,
that he may beſtow upon thee
the Spirit of Wiſdom.

Farewell.

Ita vidiſti ſummatim
res omnes
quæ poterunt oſtendi,
& didiciſti
Voces primarias
Anglicæ & Latinæ
Linguæ.

Perge nunc
& lege diligenter alios bonos
Libros,
ut fias
doctus, ſapiens, & pius.

Memento horum;
Deum time, & invoca eum,
ut largiatur tibi
Spiritum Sapientiæ.

Vale.

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